The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY JULY 30, 1908. NO 30.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed

Borrow Money, or Make an Investment

CALL ON THE OLD RELIABLE—

The Farmers National Bank

OF BLOOMSBURG.

Capital, $60.000 Surplus $100,000

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If you don't have a Bank Account you owe it to yourself to have one here—NOW.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Wm. H. Hidlay, Cashier. A. Z. Schoch, President.

TOWNSEND

A FEW OF THOSE

TWO PIECE SUITS

ARE STILL HERE

You will miss it if you are in need of a Summer Suit, and pass them.

TOWNSEND'S CORNER.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Panic in the Opera House Barely Averted.

Larned's advertisement of 6000 feet of film, a quartette, and an orchestra, at the Opera House on Saturday night, drew large audiences. Every seat was occupied, and nearly all the available standing room in the aisles was filled. There were probably seven hundred people there, a very large proportion being women and children. On the pavement and in the alley were counted ten baby carriages.

At about 9 o'clock the hall was filled for the second time with such an audience that evening. The orchestra had just finished a selection and the lights were on, when some sparks were seen by Arthur Smith at an overheated fuse plug in the switch controlling the lights in the ticket office and the moving picture machine. He called the operator's attention to it, and the latter at once adjusted it, but not in time to prevent some idiot from yelling "fire." Then the rush began. A woman fainted away, some one smashed a pane of glass leading to the fire escape, and then the efforts of a few level headed men to stay the rush for the door were futile.

About this time Chief of Police Baum was standing at the corner of Main and Centre near the White House restaurant, and noticing some excitement at the Opera House entrance he ran down Centre street, and was told that the Opera House was on fire, and that he should send in an alarm. Running back to Townsend's corner he pulled the alarm, and this brought out the fire companies, and several hundred other people.

It is miraculous that no one was injured in the rush while coming out of the hall. Had anyone fallen down they would have been trampled to death. It was an unfortunate occurrence for which the person who first yelled "fire" is largely responsible. No fire could have occurred from the sparks at the plug. The time will probably never come when everybody in a crowd will understand that a panic is as bad as a fire, and the way to do good at such a place is to allay excitement instead of creating it.

KILLED BY SHOT GUN.

On Sunday afternoon Edward Thatcher saw a crane in the bog below town, and secured a shot gun, hoping to shoot the bird. While sitting on a hayrake with the gun at half-cock, he somehow caught the trigger on the machine, and it was discharged, the load striking his wrist, then entering the body at the lower part of the chest. He was accompanied by John Ward and Geo. Yohe, who called assistance, and the boy was taken to his home with his grandmother on West Sixth Street. Dr. Bierman was called, and had him removed to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed, but he died in a short time. He was 16 years old, and is survived by his grandmother, Mrs. Lavina Thatcher, and a sister, Mrs. Clark Raber.

RETIRES FROM COMMONER.

William J. Bryan has retired as editor of his newspaper, the *Commoner*, a signed letter in the paper announcing that his candidacy for the Presidency makes it necessary for him to take such action. Coupled with it is the interesting statement that as a personal campaign contribution, the profits of the *Commoner*, over and above actual expenses, will be turned over to the Democratic national committee.

RARN BURNED BY BOYS.

Considerable excitement was caused on Tuesday afternoon by an alarm being turned in from box 41. The fire was in a barn on East Seventh street belonging to John P. Jones. Being an old building, it was soon a mass of flames, and beyond any hope of saving. When the fire companies arrived on the scene, they turned their attention to protecting surrounding buildings. Everything of value in the building was saved. There was no insurance. The cause is variously ascribed to "boys roasting potatoes," and "boys smoking." Whatever the indirect cause may have been, the immediate responsibility seems to rest upon boys. The affair has proved that the new fire alarm system works well; it gave the fire companies a bit of practice just to keep them in trim; it furnished excitement for those fortunate individuals who have nothing to do but loaf around the streets; and it probably taught a few youngsters a lesson, not to play with fire around an old building, or anywhere else, for that matter.

PATRIOTISM IN SCHOOLS.

At the Northern Columbia County district convention of the P. O. S. of A. held at Lime Ridge on Saturday it was resolved that a committee of three persons from each camp be appointed whose duty it will be to visit each public school in their respective districts to ascertain if patriotism is being taught and to find out to what extent the children who will soon become citizens are allowed to participate in the actual government of the school in their preparations for citizenship.

The committee appointed from the different camps were:

Camp No. 17, A. C. Keim, H. E. Hippensteel, Emory Keller.

Camp No. 105, R. H. Kishbach, J. W. Kelchner, A. E. Lesher.

Camp No. 123, H. Laubach, Alexander Peterman, Chas. Keeler.

Camp No. 319, Prof. L. P. Sterner, J. W. Sands, Jacob Stiner.

Camp No. 397, C. H. Heinzleman, Lloyd Gensil, Chas. Pressler.

Camp No. 503, A. M. Hughes, A. T. Chapin, W. E. Eveland.

Camp No. 517, Harvey Stiner, C. B. Remley, H. W. Bower.

Camp No. 527, Doyle Pennington, B. P. Smith.

HOSPITAL BURNED.

The Lock Haven Hospital was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon, causing a loss of $60.000. There were 31 patients in the building, all of whom were removed.

The hospital was a two-story brick building located on a hill west of Lock Haven proper, a short distance from the Normal school building. The fire originated on the attic and spread rapidly. As soon as the alarm was given the hospital attaches began to remove the patients, the work being carried out under the direction of the superintendent and nurses, who displayed great coolness in the face of the impending catastrophe.

MOVED TO BLOOMSBURG.

Joseph Gross has purchased the Hennessy Bottling Works, and has moved with his family from Lock Haven. They occupy the house formerly occupied by Thos. Hennessy, corner of Main and Leonard streets.

Harry Rinker's new room in the Titman building will be one of the finest places of the kind in this section. He is fitting it up elaborately.

TOO MUCH HEADLIGHT.

Modern inventions are great enlighteners. They have thrown light upon many things which would otherwise have remained in darkness. Among these are the headlights of an automobile. The other night while coming down from Wilkes-Barre with a party, the headlights cast their bright rays on four pairs of lovers who were wandering along the roadside in supposedly dark places, at different points. The young men had their arms entwined about the willing waists of the maidens, and they didn't have time to get untangled before they were discovered.

However, the swains did not seem to be disturbed by the sudden publicity given them, apparently being unwilling to let go their grip for fear they couldn't get it again.

Since the automobile has come to stay, and is liable to turn up at an unexpected moment, we would advise all lovers who wander out on country roads in the night time to seek some secluded bypaths where automobiles are not likely to be wandering around loose.

SALE OF PAPER MILL POSTPONED

The sale of the Pennsylvania Paper Mill, at Catawissa, which was to have been held Tuesday, has been postponed until September 1.

This was done to allow time for the disposal of a petition presented to Judge Archbald in the United States Courts by W. H. Rhawn at the instance of the trustees of the first mortgage, who ask that payment of the mechanics' lien held by George H. Newhall and Company which amounts to about $9,000 under the verdict which they recently received in the court of Columbia county, be postponed until the first mortgage has been provided for.

To allow time to consider this petition the sale was adjourned.

SECURED A PENSION.

Through the untiring efforts of her attorney, Guy Jacoby, Esq., which has extended through several months, a pension has been granted by the Government to Mrs. Sarah E. Kelly, widow of James Kelly, deceased. She will receive eight dollars per month from January 6, 1907, and twelve dollars per month from April 19, 1908. The difficulty in securing the pension was due to the fact that Mr. Kelly had enlisted in the army under the name of James Herron. It will be remembered that Mr. Kelly died at the hospital about a year ago.

KICKED BY HORSE.

Albert Cole, of Catharine street, driver of the White Milling Company's delivery wagon, was kicked on the chest by a new western horse Monday evening which threatened serious results. The blow knocked him down. He left the stable and started to walk home, but fell unconscious on the street. He was carried to his home and Dr. Miller was summoned to attend him. No bones were broken, and recovery will probably be speedy.

GO TO EDGEWOOD.

The Silk Mill excursion to Edgewood Park, Shamokin, next Saturday, will be largely attended. It is a beautiful spot, and those who want to enjoy a pleasant day will take advantage of this opportunity.

STANDARD OIL FINE RESCINDED.

The United States Court at Chicago has reversed Judge Landis who imposed a fine of $29,000.000 on the Standard Oil Company for violations of the law. The following statement from President Roosevelt was given out on Saturday.

"The President has directed the Attorney-General to immedately take steps for the retrial of the Standard Oil case. The reversal of the decision of the lower court does not in any shape or way touch the merits of the case, excepting so far as the size of the fine is concerned.

"There is absolutely no question of the guilt of the defendants or of the exceptionally grave character of the offenses. The President would regard it as a gross miscarriage of justice if through any technicality of any kind the defendant escaped the punishment which would have unquestionably been meted out to any weaker defendant who had been guilty of such offense.

"The President will do everything in his power to avert or prevent such miscarriage of justice. With this purpose in view the President has directed the Attorney-General to bring into consultation Frank B. Kellogg in the matter, he to do everything possible to bring the offenders to justice."

MERCANTILE LICENSES.

The number of mercantile licenses issued by County Treasurer Rhodes this year is 655. Not a single suit was necessary in order to collect these. They are made up as follows:

Retail - -	624
Wholesale - -	11
Broker - -	1
Billiards and Pool -	13
Cafes - - -	6

The total amount received was $5426.86. The state gets all of this except $501.75, which is for the fees of the Mercantile Appraiser and the Treasurer's commission. County Treasurer Rhodes has paid over to the state the amount due it.

TAKING PASTEUR TREATMENT.

A fund was raised on Friday and Saturday of last week which enabled Foster Kelly to go to Baltimore for treatment at the Pasteur Institute. Kelly's hand had become infected while cutting off the head of the dog afflicted with rabies which bit Fred Veits. The fund was started by a number of his friends, and they met with great success, the response being exceedingly liberal. Dr. J. E. Shuman acted as treasurer of the fund.

Kelly left for Baltimore on Saturday. He and Fred Veits are at the same institution.

WILL COMPETE FOR PRIZE.

The drill team of the K. G. E. Commandery will attend the district convention of the order at Jersey Shore in August, and will compete for the prize in the drilling contest. Our boys make a fine appearance, and their maneuvres are executed with perfect accuracy. If any other corps beats them, they will have to hustle.

132nd REGIMENT.

William H. Gilmore, vice President of the 132nd Regimental Association, has called a meeting of the surviving members of the association to be held in Gilmore's Hall this evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a reunion in Bloomsburg on September 17th.

OUR CREEKS.

The second geological survey of Susquehanna in speaking of the waters, says: Fishingcreek with its tributaries, Huntington, Green, and Little Fishingcreek, drains practically all of Columbia county north of the river.

The main branch of Fishingcreek takes its rise on the summit of North Mountain, in Sullivan county at an elevation of nearly 2,200 feet above the sea. Its general course is southward directly across the rocks to its mouth at Rupert.

Huntington creek drains the north western portion of Luzerne southward to Huntington Mountain, along the base of which it flows westward, until it empties into Fishingcreek in Col. Co.

At this season of the year, from its mouth at Rupert, to and above Jamison City, there are camps and parks and almost daily excursions; and at several points are cottages for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and outings; and also hotels constantly open for the traveling public. So whether you go up the creek by railroad or by public road, everywhere it is rich in scenery and in woods and waters and cool and limpid springs. How it would surprise Mr. Hurley if he could now spend a week along its banks, and drink from the spring still called his.

SHOOTING STARS.

On the 10th and 11th of August now next, the old stream of star showers will be visible here; and we advise everybody who is curious to sit up and watch for them. After you see them you can better understand what the newspapers say about them, and their history. Don't miss them—and have your sweetheart with you.

ON LECTURING TOUR.

Prof. C. H. Albert of the Normal School, is one of the most popular instructors at teachers' institutes in the country. He left on Monday for a trip of five weeks through West Virginia, Indiana and Ohio, where he will instruct at summer school institutes.

Rain is predicted today by the Weather Bureau.

Farm Buildings Burned.

The farm of E. H. Sloan, about two miles northwest of Orangeville suffered heavy loss from fire Monday night, when the large bank barn, a straw shed, two wagon sheds, and some smaller buildings went up in smoke. It was discovered in time to permit the salvage of the live stock and farming implements, but, with no fire-fighting facilities at hand, it was impossible to save the buildings. The tearing down of a corn crib between the house and the burning barn prevented the flames from spreading to the house. The cause of the fire is thought to have been spontaneous combustion in the hay. Insurance will partly cover the loss.

Toppled Over Embankment.

An ugly accident was that which befell Hervey Harman and Miss Lydia Shelhammer, oi Centre township as they were driving home from Fowlerville Saturday night. While passing another horse and buggy Harman, who had the outside of the road, drove too near the edge, with the result that horse, buggy and occupants toppled over the embankment to the bottom, fifty feet below, the horse was killed by breaking its neck, and the vehicle was demolished. Fortunately Harman and his companion escaped with a few bruises.

Deeds Recorded.

The following deeds have recently been entered of record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

Mary Kistler et. al. to Asher F. Fulmer for a lot of ground in the Borough of Millville.

Howard Greenly and wife to Isaiah Mausteller for a lot of ground in the village of Jerseytown.

Lucretia Hower estate to Roman Smoezyaski for 181 acres and 47 perches of land in Franklin township.

Ida E. Cole et al to Estelle Kimble for three tracts of land in Franklin township.

The oldest and largest exclusively furniture store in town, W. J. Corell & Co.'s, is being improved by repainting the interior. This store carries a very large stock of everything in the furniture line.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA

ENGLAND'S FIRST LADY FEMININE IN HER CHARM.

Still Delights in Dress Even if She Has Many Grandchildren—Has Magnificent Jewels and Likes to Wear Them.

The greatest appeal that Queen Alexandra makes to her immediate household as well as to her subjects is the appeal of perfect womanliness. She has all the feminine weaknesses which are said to be fast disappearing in her sex—a desire to keep young, a love of dress and jewels, a vanity which prompts her to read all that is written about her in England at any rate, a tender heart and boundless sympathy.

An American who was summoned to a private audience at the palace said that the thing which most impressed him about the Queen was her air of motherliness, a sort of gentle protecting manner with also a tacit appeal to chivalry in it.

There is no more devoted mother in all the country than Queen Alexandra has been, no more tender daughter than she was to Queen Victoria, and no more loyal and (so rumor has it) long suffering wife. Besides these characteristics her desire is to bestow an almost universal charity, which has to be modified by those who take charge of the money she wishes to distribute.

The love of what is beautiful in art makes the Queen choose her gowns and those of her only unmarried daughter with more than the usual woman's interest in dresses as dresses. To the first lady in the land, soft fabrics, dainty laces and rich furs all possess an artistic value aside from their charm as adornments.

Queen Alexandra sometimes spends half a morning choosing a combination of colors for a reception gown and the jewels which shall help to set it off. All of which seems rather strange when one stops to consider the extreme simplicity of her life and dress in her girlhood days in Denmark.

Diamonds and pearls are the Queen's favorite jewels, and her most prized brooch is one that was given her by the late Lady Cadogan. It is formed of a single pearl of great size and wonderful lustre which was found in an oyster taken from the oyster beds in Cliffden, Ireland.

Besides all her dog collars, ropes, rings and earrings of precious stones the Queen possesses many jewelled tiers which serve to enhance the beauty of her gowns when worn on state occasions, since she always is careful to wear the order which will harmonize with the color of her dress.

No woman in the world has her vanity more assiduously administered to than England's Queen. The papers vie with one another in serving her with accounts of her beauty, her taste, her grace &c., which must pall a little sometimes even on the recipient of these rhapsodies.

But she never disappoints those who admire her charms, for at each public function she always appears in a gown which is a marvel of skill and beauty, and always she preserves a girlish figure, blond hair and a youthful face though her children are reaching middle age and her grandchildren are multiplying fast.

Current Cleans House.

Electricity is now being used to operate carpet cleaners. A Pittsburg man recently patented the apparatus shown in the accompanying illustration, which is more serviceable than the pneumatic cleaner for small houses. It resembles the family carpet cleaner in appearance. A motor operates a turbine and brush, the revolutions of the latter agitating the nap of the carpet and loosening the dirt. The turbine creates a suction, drawing up all dust and depositing it in a dust receiver provided

OPERATED BY ELECTRICITY.

for the purpose. It is claimed that carpets can be thoroughly cleaned on the floor and every corner can be reached. Nothing need be moved. Attachable appliances are also provided for treating walls, ceiling, cornices, chandeliers, curtains, etc. Mattresses cushions, upholstered furniture and pillows can also be aerated as well as cleaned by this appliance. The machine works noiselessly and quickly. Power to operate the apparatus can be obtained from the ordinary incandescent socket.

French laundries are controlled by laws. All soiled linen and its containers are disinfected when received at the laundries.

MAKING HOOPSKIRTS.

A Man Who Has Had Many Callings Counts This the Oddest.

"Yes, I've worked at some odd jobs in my time," said a man who in the course of his life has followed many callings, "but it always seems to me that the oddest thing I ever did was making hoopskirts.

"That was before the war, when everybody, that is to say, all women wore hoopskirts. The fashion came in suddenly, and at once, every woman wanted a hoopskirt, and hoopskirt factories sprang up, as it seemed, over night.

"The factory I worked in occupied a big room, a floor in a factory building; I should say there was room there for fifty workers, and it was all taken up. The work that we had to do was very simple, anybody could learn it in no time; but for all that a hoop skirt factory made a queer sight.

The skirts were made on skeleton frames of the exact size and shape of the skirt to be produced, and so here was a big floor filled with the skirt frames, each supported on a low pedestal and each made to turn on a spindle set in the pedestal, so that the worker could stand or sit still and turn the frame to bring the work to him.

"Our work was the running of the thin, narrow, covered steel ribbons, the hoops of the skirt, through the skirt tapes, practically the making of the skirt. There was given to each operator a bundle of these tape skeletons, each one consisting of a waistband with buckles attached and with tapes depending from it of the length of the skirt to be made, the number of the tapes in a skirt depending again on its kind and quality. We'd first buckle the waist band around the top of the skirt frame and then stretch the tapes down in their proper positions on the sides of the frame and secure them, and then we were ready to go ahead making the skirt.

"The tapes were woven with horizontal openings through the fabric at uniform distances apart and through these we reeved the hoops. The thin, flat covered steel ribbon for the hoops we had on a reel on a little table alongside of us. Having pinned the tapes down in the frame and all ready, you just put a tape needle on the free end of the wire on the reel and proceeded to thread the wire through the openings in the tapes on the form.

"Then, leaving length enough to lap, you broke off the wire with a pair of pliers and lapped the ends and pinched over and around them a little metallic clasp to hold the ends together. And then you started on the next hoop down and so you continued until you got all the hoops in.

"It was easy work and quickly done, but some were quicker at it than others, and not all did it equally well, for it took some skill to cut off and fasten each hoop in exactly its proper length so that the finished skirt would hang smooth and true in exactly its designed shape.

"There must have been many millions of those hoop skirts made in the days when hoops were worn, for all women wore them and bought new ones as the old ones wore out or the fashions changed; in those days you used to see discarded rusty hoopskirts on the ash heaps as you might see old hats or shoes. And some women who didn't buy steel hoop skirts of the steel wire kind made their own hoopskirts with reeds such as are used in basket weaving which they bought in stores and sewed into skirts, an inexpensive substitute.

"Oh, yes, in those days all the women wore hoopskirts, and naturally these few plays that we've been having lately in which the women appeared in costumes of that time have had a peculiar interest for me, because when such costumes were worn I worked in a hoopskirt factory.—Nw York Sun.

Money is Full of Microbes.

According to a recent report made by the director of the research laboratory of New York, he found upon microscopic examination that an average piece of paper money moderately clean, carries 22,500 bacteria. An average dirty bill will have upon it something like 73,000 bacteria. Not all bacteria, of course, are harmful, but in such a number as 73,000 are many that menace the public health. It has been determined by miscropic examination that many living and active bacteria can be sheltered and sustained on a coin. For that reason children should be taught never to put coins in their mouths.

Netting Troubled Waters.

An interesting attempt to diminish the force of the waves has been tried recently at Havre. The inventor is Baron d'Alessandro, an Italian, residing in Paris The apparatus consists of a network of waterproof hemp, 360 feet long, by 50 feet broad, anchored on the surface of the water. It flattens out heavy waves and prevents them from breaking, after the manner of oil spread upon the sea.

A boy doesn't begin to have good sense until he admits that his father knows as much as he does.

The average man will stand without hitching a good deal better than if tied with an apron string.

LAST OF FAMOUS TRAIL.

Old Route Over Which Cattle Were Driven North From Texas.

The last vestige of the old National cow trail stretching up through Texas and Cimarron counties toward the northwest, will probably be obliterated by the march of a few years more of civilization, but now in spite of the fact that the tread of cattle has not been heard over this historic trail since 1890 the old trails are still marked by well defined paths, running parallel, where the cattle walked single file, one behind the other. There are usually from a dozen to twenty such paths, silent landmarks of the days when thousands of cattle were trailed northward from southern Texas and Mexico to North Colorado, Montana and Wyoming.

For many years the Texas cattlemen took their herds at will across the country, all of it unfenced and uncultivated, but as soon as there began to be any settlers at all in the "Oklahoma Panhandle" they entered serious protests against that method of transporting the herds because the southern cattle communicated the Texas fever to their own herds. At first an attempt was made by Col. Jack Hardesty and other pioneer cowmen to prevent the passage of the southern cattle entirely, bringing on what was known as the "Jack Hardesty war." Hardesty and his associates hired a number of armed fighting men and placed them along the routes usually traversed with instructions to stop all southern cattle. Of course the blockade was of only temporary duration, as the Texans took the matter up with the authorities at Washington and the Hardesty forces disbanded when they found themselves likely to have to face Federal troops.

As soon as the settlers became more numerous they effected an organization known as the "League," for the purpose of compelling the southern cattle to be driven along one well defined trail, thus minimizing the danger of infection to cattle on other parts of the range. A sort of patrol was established, one member being delegated to keep the herds on the trail and to go with them a part of the way through specified territory. In the one or two cases where the Texans were unwilling to comply with this regulation, they were visited by a committee from the league and informed that they could either follow the trail as other herds had done or the entire outfit of horses, cattle and men, would be escorted back to the Texas line.

It has now been something like fifteen or sixteen years since driving cattle overland from the South to the Northern ranges was abandoned, and few of the present residents along the line of the old trail have any idea of the number of cattle that formerly passed over it. They began coming early in May, and herd after herd passed until well up to July, the herds numbering from 1,500 to 2,500 head of cattle, and with from seven to twelve men with each outfit. Each man was generously furnished with a mount of horses ranging from five to seven head.

At night the herds were rounded up on the open prairies, and guards, consisting usually of two men, would ride around them all night. The guard was changed three times during the night, and the fourth guard, going on at daybreak, was known as the "cocktail," the duty of this guard being to remove the cattle from the bed ground to grass, a little further along the trail.

The "punchers" who composed these outfits were generally men who ages ranged from 30 to 50 years, weatherbeaten- storm-tried and big hearted fellows. When quarrels arose the cooler heads usually prevented gun plays, and the boys fought it out with their fists. They enjoyed a game of "one come along two," and considered two deuces good enough to stay on until the raise came. Their manners were often rough, but they were big hearted men, who would give their last cent to a needy friend.

Some of them who settled down and became owners themselves, are still living in the country across which they drove cattle years ago, and look back sometimes almost with a sigh of regret to the old days. —Kansas City Journal.

A Yoga's Feat.

For fourteen years Bava Luchman Dass received from the priests of the Black Caves of central India the necessary education in order to become a Yoga, as a yoga must be capable of taking the 48 postures of the Hindo idol.

Perhaps his greatest trick consists in balancing himself on the ends of his fingers while the whole of his body is in the air. Bava stated that in order to obtain the rank of Yoga in the Black Caves of India he had to continue in this position on the ends of his fingers under the eyes of the judges, without a second's interval for seven days and nights.—Strand Magaine.

The Real Peril.

All great men are said to walk in their sleep. The real peril, however, is in talking during sleep.

It's up to the chap who is unable to see any good in the world to consult an oculist.

FROCKS WITH SMART COATS.

Tailored Elegance Is Indicated in These Two Costumes.

The very last word in tailored elegance is indicated in these two costumes, and the styles stand out boldly among a season of unusually pretty frocks. In the foreground is a suit of checked pongee of the rough quality so much the rage in Paris. The skirt is trimmed with narrow folds of Persian embroidered braid and these are finished with large flat buttons of boldly striped silk finished with pendants of silk.

The cutaway coat is almost as long as the skirt which, by the way, is even ankle length. It is self-trimmed except for the collar of plain natural color pongee stitched with

WITH SMART COATS.

soutache and soutache stitchings about the front and sleeves. The vest is an oddly shaped little affair of the silk with strappings of plain pongee. The skirt is close-fitting and with it is worn one of the new Turkish sashes in dark blue silk.

In the background is a costume in pale yellow face cloth having the kilted skirt trimmed with a border of changeable silk and coarse filet lace. The coat, is made entirely of heavy lace and outlined with bands of the silk that finish the skirt. There is a vest of yellow cloth secured with fancy buttons.

The Key to Married Happiness.

If all people could but marry for genuine permanent love, love of the kind which counts its joys to endure hardship for the sake of the beloved, the "marriage question" would be practically at an end.

But genuine, permanent love which changes not, seems to be rare, and there is not enough of it to go round. There is no truer proverb, no sharper blade in all the armory of old saws than "Marry in haste and repent at leisure." True, it does not invariably hold good; but the exceptions are so rare that they may be fairly said to prove the rule.

The average woman learns in time to cling to and be fond of any husband who is kind to her, while community of interests forms on both sides a bond not easily to be broken.

Even if there is no passionate love to begin with, people who have a modicum of common sense soon learn that in order to walk together they must be agreed and assimilate their tastes and habits to those of each other.

Household Suggestions.

To prevent those awful holes in the heels of stockings, try pasting a piece of velvet around the heel of the boot. This has been tried with great success.

To freshen and brighten old faded carpets brush them to remove dust, dip broom in a pail of hot water to which has been added a little turpentine. Brush vigorously.

When anything needs overcasting, like towels, which are fringed, instead of doing it by hand take it on machine and stitch just a little above the fringe and it will wear much longer.

Boiling water for drinking purposes can be greatly improved by beating rapidly. Do this with an egg-beater just before using. This takes away the peculiar lifeless taste.

The Rainy Day Girl.

She is extra sunny, as if to shame the gloomy day.

She comes down to breakfast with a smile and soon her sunshine lifts the family downcastness.

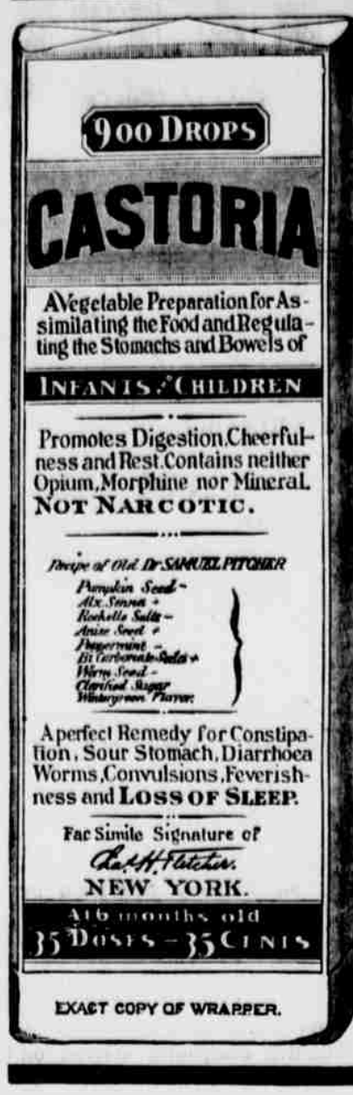
What though her pet plan for the day is shattered, that is no reason for her to shatter the happiness of everyone within hearing or sight.

If she cannot go out she keeps herself busy indoors and enjoys to the full the unexpected catching-up time.

But she goes out if she can, for the real rainy day girl revels in being in the midst of a downpour.

She loves a rainy day, but even if she didn't she would pretend to just by way of keeping cheerful.

The rainy-day girl may not know it—indeed, usually she has not the least idea of it—but she is as good as a whole storefull of tonics and a sunbath thrown in to every depressed man or woman she meets on a day of gloom and gray.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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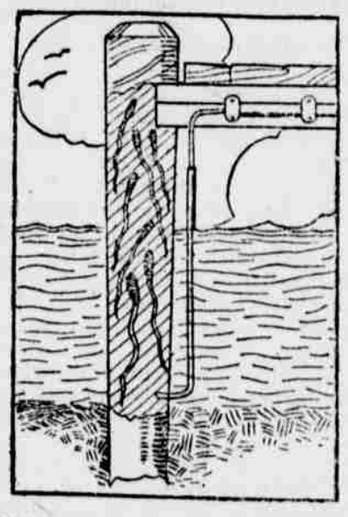
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

ELECTROCUTION OF TEREDOS.

A Small Current Keeps the Pest From the Piling

The damage done to shipping and marine structures along the Pacific by the destructive teredo is more or less well known and efforts have been made constantly, for many years, by the inventors and others to devise some methods of exterminating these pests. The damage done by these infinitesimal creatures is enormous. Piling and other woodwork of this character must be renewed constantly or in a few years the structure will tumble into the



ELECTRICITY TO KILL TEREDO.

sea, of its own weight. The activity of these little borers is marvelous. They will start at one end of a pile, for instance, and in the course of a year or two there is nothing left but a shell, which will crumble under the touch.

All kinds of paints and compositions have been experimented with for the purpoose of keeping them out of the wood but nothing has yet been found that is at all successful.

It has been announced recently from the Pacific Coast that an inventor of San Francisco has discovered that a small current of electricity moving through the pile or other woodwork renders it immune from the action of the teredo. He has devised an elaborate system covering the application of the current for this purpose, and has been granted a patent covering the same. It is found that the amount of current required is very small and can be supplied by means of a bank of wet batteries. The current is led into the bottom of the pile by means of a wire carried through a waterproof tube, which is secured to the exterior. The wire is passed into the core of the pile and the latter is again tapped at the top so that there is complete passage of the current through the wood, the two wires being connected with the source of electrical supply.

Care of Knives and Forks.

Knives and forks not in general use will keep bright and rust free if lightly rubbed with olive oil before they are put away.

More than 10,000 Japanese women have already volunteered to go to the front to act as nurses.

Gentle, thorough hair-brushing should be indulged in twice a day.

Don't bathe when very tired.

Surveyor and Panther.

A surveyor employed on the St. Louis, Bartlesville and Eastern Railroad Company, which purposes to build a line from Joplin Mo., to Pond Creek, Okla., saw a remarkable sight through the glass of his transit instrument while running a survey on Sand Creek, fifteen or sixteen miles northeast of Pawhuska, in the Osage Indian reservation, recently. The country at that place is broken and indented with canyons.

The surveyor had turned his instrument to see the flagman behind him. The flagman was seen plainly, but beyond the flagman about 300 yards was something that caused the surveyor to gasp in astonishment. A large panther, at the edge of a small clearing, was gazing intently at the surveyors. Through the glass the panther's every movement could be clearly seen. The surveyors shouted at the beast, which quickly ran into the timber.

Training Song Birds.

Miss Louise Cheatam makes her living by raising and training native song birds near the popular winter resort of Aiken, S. C., Beagle raising is the profitable occupation of another young lady, a Miss Asch, also near Aiken.

Forcible Facts.

One-sixth of the deaths from disease are due to consumption. Ninety-eight per cent. of all those who have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for "weak lungs," have been perfectly and permanently cured. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is not advertised to cure consumption in its advanced stages. No medicine will do that. The "Discovery" does cure obstinate, lingering or "hang-on-coughs," and all those catarrhal conditions of throat and bronchial passages which if not properly treated end in consumption. Take the "Discovery" in time and if given a fair and faithful trial it will seldom disappoint.

Free. Dr. Pierce's great work. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covered book, or 31 stamps for a copy in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"If I give you a dime," remarked the benevolent old gentleman, "what assurance have I that you will not go off and get intoxicated?" "Sir," exclaimed the weary wayfarer, with a remnant of pride, "do I look like a person who could get intoxicated on a dime?"

MANY SUFFERERS from nasal catarrh say they get splendid results by using an atomizer. For their benefit we prepare Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Except that it is liquid it is in all respects like the healing, helpful, pain-allaying Cream Balm that the public has been familiar with for years. No cocaine nor other dangerous drug in it. The soothing spray is a remedy that relieves at once. All druggists, 75c., including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

It is generally the fast young man who can't keep up with his running expenses.

A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Cinderella.

By Walter Frank.

Cinderella entered the Castle from the West Terrace with many a backward glance at the warm sunshine and the flowers she was leaving, merely, as she thought, to go and hear something unpleasant. For that was usually the end of a summons to the library.

"Come and sit down, my dear," said Lady Portallen as her stepdaughter entered, "I've some very important news for you. It concerns all your future life."

"I'm quite satisfied"——

"So you say now, but hear my news first. Someone actually wants to marry you, Grace."

"I new it was something unpleasant," groaned Cinderella. All her indifference had gone now, and her eyes were troubled.

"I don't want to be mraried," she said slowly. "I'd rather so much rather stay here with the others and father and—you."

Lady Portallen shook her head angrily, noticing the hesitation before the last word.

"Your father wishes you to marry Mr. Cradock," she began in her most metallic tones.

A sudden flush spread over Cinderella's face and disappeared, leaving her very white. "I can't marry him," she whispered almost to herself. "I don't now the man; I don't like him enough."

Lady Portallen leaned forward suddenly toward the shrinking girl. "It amounts to this," she said, "your father has lost a great deal of money lately, a very great deal. I don't know what will happen, but you have the chance of saving the family, of smoothing the last few years of your father's life. Mr. Cradock is very wealthy, and that wonderful mine of his, and he is prepared to settle a large sum upon you."

Cinderella lifted her white face for a moment. "What does my father say?"

" I have told you before. He wishes you to marry Mr. Cradock. I have explained to him that it would be folly and worse to refuse."

"Then, ' said the girl miserably, "for my father's sake I consent."

If anything could have reconciled Cinderella to her engagement to a man she did not love, it would have been the kindness of the man himself.

Lady Portallen had admitted to him that her stepdaughter did not love him yet. Our little Cinderella is very young, Mr. Cradock, and was been so carefully brought up."

And John Cradock protested his willingness to wait. "But I'll wait for any length of time or lose her altogether," he declared earnestly, rather than have her inclinations forced at all."

"You quite startle me," said Lady Portallen gayly. "It is only in the novels that mothers force their daughters to marry desirable parties. Our dear little Grace has decided entirely for herself.'

Often in the later days he would have given anything to have clasped her once for all to his heart, and spoken the words that sprung to his lips and strained for utterance every time he looked at her. But that would only have distressed.

All this time the manner of John Cradock had not varied in the slightest degree. But as time went on and the shackles of Winter loosened, and the hedgerows burst into a sudden greenness again, and the sap began to stir in the leafless trees, causing them to send out little green schoots, the shadow of her dislike, born of her forced engagemnt, fell away from Cinderella like a Winter garment and she began to appreciate the character of her lover.

One mornig about this time Lady Portallen sent for Cinderella and showed her a letter from Cradock offering to release her from the engagement. "It's not that any feelings towards Cinderella have changed at all," he wrote, "but there has been some disgraceful trickery in connection with the new mine company. The strange drying up of the mine will, of course, put a stop to my income from that source. The shares of the company are worth little or nothing, and I have made over the whole of my other resources.

"That is all," said Lady Portallen, as she folded up the letter.

"It is quite sufficient," replied Cinderella hotly.

"I am glad you take the sensible view, my dear. I never liked the fellow, for to say the least of it he was no gentleman. And now, as though to make bad worse, he actually throws away what little money he has left. The man is a fool.'

"The man is an honorable man and a gentleman," said Cinderella distinctly. "The letter alone is sufficient to prove that."

"I shall write him to-day and release him from his engagement," stormed Lady Portallen.

"He has written me also," said Cinderella quietly, "and I have already written back to say I will not terminate the engagement."

"Quite melodramatic!" said Lady Portallen coldly. "Positively, I think you must be in love with him.

"Yes," said Cinderella, "I'm only afraid I can never love him as much as he dezerves.

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Directions with each Vial in Five Languages.
English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

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28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness	1.00
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34.	Sore Throat, Quinsy and Diphtheria	25
35.	Chronic Congestions, Headaches	25
77.	Grippe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds	25

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Medical Book sent free.

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Symbol of the Marble Gallows.

You will read in "The Cloister and the Hearth" of the gallows of white marble and fine workmanship that stood over against the dukes palace in Venice. It was there as an ever-present warning to the people's chief servant that if he was faithless to his trust he would be hanged.

We are pleased to consider that later period of the middle ages as rude and simple. In its familiarity with all forms of coldly administered death it would justify this unthoughtful estimate. Yet even in that sinister marble admonition of vengeance there is a certain symbol of good faith, of high ideals of public service, that shows strong in any civilization. With all our justly cherished progress we might wish for as fine a sense of honor in our public stewardships.

Let us claim at once that the basis on which our public service rests is far better than it was in even the Italian civic republics. There is not the caste of birth; there is not now the fatalistic classification of rank, at least politically—and while there was in the period of the Renaissance a reward for culture, learning, and arts and craftsmanship, saill, today, we have a fairer field which many more can enter. But when that claim is made and allowed there was a certain something in the old noblesse oblige which has not yet permeated democracy as it can and must some day pervade it.

A burgomaster in a free Dutch or German city, a duke or magistrate in an oligarchical Italian republic, even a feudal lord in any country, exemplified a respect for the obligations imposed by his position that our experience has shown us is not so prevalent now. Let us acknowledge that much in a system of government, a framework of society, which is happily left behind. Let us admire the civic virtue of those Venetians who "let no man, not even their sovevreign, be above the common weal." And let use realize that, even in the great advance in the social and political order we have made since that fifteenth century of "The Cloister and the Hearth" there is still lacking the respect for the place of trust, the fine reverence for the common weal which eventually will be the perfect flowers of popular government.—Kansas City Star.

The Mercenary Thunderbolt.

A party of American tourists who were comfortably established in a hotel in Germany, discovered a new contribution to "English as she is spoke," only this time they found it in the written word. The building had been recently wired for electricity and under the bulbs in each room directions were posted in French, German and English. The French was irreproachable, the German nearly so. The English read as follows:

"To open and shut the lightening electrical on, is requested to turn to the right hand. On going to bed it must be closed. Otherwise the lightning must be paid."—Boston Herald.

The Czar's Children.

The children of the Russian czar are being physically educated on the English plan, their royal mother being much in favor of English ideas. The little ones wear short socks, exposing the leg, and rather short sleeves both winter and summer, the idea being to habituate them to changes of temperature. Their study hours are short and much time is given to play. The two oldest speak English.

THE REAL COWBOY.

No Longer an animated Battery—But a Broncho Buster Still.

It is quite true that the cowboy of to-day is not a college man, nor one at all familiar with the manners and customs of polite society, says Out West. Neither does he go about his daily task with a brace of six shooters slung at his hips and a repeating rifle held in the crook of his arm.

Barbed wire fences, steam railroads, police courts and penitentiaries have rendered such apurtenances superflous. And immediately after pay day he does not swoop down upon the nearest town, shoot out the lights and take part in a gun fight or two.

For the $30 or $40 a month which he receives a strict attention to the duties of his job is expected, and in these days of strenuous competition a job is a precious thing The life of the modern cowboy is as full of hard and monotonous work as that of an Eastern farmhand, and there is very little difference in the intellectual and social standing of the two.

Though thousands of cattle are grazed in the plains of the Southwest, very few are shipped direct from the range to the market. The places of individual cattle kings have been taken by great stock companies which own numerous tracts of range land in various parts of the West.

A few years ago a dry season in southern Arizona meant the loss of many cattle and very frequently the financial ruin of their owners. The old timers will tell stories of having walked for incredible distances on the carcasses of dead steers.

But all that is past—they do things differently now. Let a dry year come upon the Southwestern ranges and the cattle are hustled on board a train and transported to the cattle companies' range in Colorado or Montana or Dakota, where the season is good and the feed abundant.

No long drives of hundreds of miles in search of new range as in the old days. Simply a day or two of rounding up then a few hours drive to the nearest shipping point on the railroad. Then perhaps a day in town for the cowboys and back again to the home ranch and the regular grind.

Though the cowboy is not a college graduate, he is by no means an ignoramus. Usually he is American born and fairly well read, taking the same active interest in current topics and politics that other American citizens do. As a general rule he has been raised in the section in which he is employed and is of youthful appearance. He differs very little from the average American working youth. Western dialect stories to the contrary, notwithstanding.

In the cowboy bunkhouses there is a pile of current magazines, the contents of which are devoured with avidity. And one is not infrequently treated to the amusing spectacle of a youthful cowboy becoming so enamored of the kind of punchers pictured in modern fiction that he purchases a pair of utterly useless six shooters, commences to walk with a swagger and to imitate the dialect of Red Saunders.

But if marksmanship is no longer a qualification of the cowpuncher horsemanship is. The modern cattleman is as proud of his ability to ride anything on four legs as was ever the broncho buster of bygone days, and this is the first fact impressed upon a tenderfoot.

Kid Gloves From Rats.

In Paris there is a rat pound. It is a deep walled pit in which some thousands of rats are kept. A dead horse is thrown into the pit at night and rats strip the carcass of its flesh. Once a month there is a general slaying of rats by gas. The rats are sleek and plump and their bodies are in excellent condition. Their skis are removed and treated and eventually are made into "kid" gloves.

English capitalists and Japanese manufacturers have organized a trust to control the Japanese match output. The trust, which will be capitalized at below ex $2,500,000 and $3,000,000 to be equally subscribed by the Japanese and the English will also include the skins of the trust will be to exclud the smaller markets. One of the largest markets for Japanese matches into Europe and Australia

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6-25-15t

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:00, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:50, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	8 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	8 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	8 26
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	8 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	f10 00	f3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	f10 03	f3 40	f7 21	8 16
Laubachs	f10 08	f3 45	f7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f1010	f3 47	f7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	1

SOUTHWARD

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	§	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f11 00	f4 47	f7 12	....
Laubachs	f6 03	f11 02	f4 48	f7 13	11 55
Coles Creek	f6 12	f11 06	f4 53	f7 22	12 06
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	f5 17	f7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. P & R	...	...	...	8.25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 15

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THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1908.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN W. KERN,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
WEBSTER GRIMM,
of Bucks County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS,
JOHN G. McHENY,
of Benton.

FOR MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE,
WM. T. CREASY,
of Catawissa,

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
FREEZE QUICK,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN MOUREY,
of Roaring Creek Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
CHARLES L. POHE,
of Catawissa.

JERRY A. HESS,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
CLYDE L. HIRLEMAN,
of Benton Borough,
(Second Term.)

HARRY CREASY,
of Bloomsburg.
(Second Term.)

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Republicans are in a very different mood from that in which they adjourned the Chicago Convention. They were going to have a walk-over. All they wanted was that Bryan should be nominated. They had beaten him twice, and they knew just how to do the trick. Of course he'd get the Solid South; any Democratic candidate would do that. But the East—Bryan conldn't touch it with a ten-foot pole. And the West—why, the West was howling itself hoarse for Roosevelt and his policies, and Taft was pledged to continue them; he was Roosevelt's man Friday, and he was as good as elected by the votes of every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, and some of the Republicans thought Taft might break into the South.

Well, Bryan was nominated. Instead of falling to pieces, the Democratic party is found to be more united and aggressive than it has been since 1892. The dollar, on which the Republicans won, is not an issue. But the corporations are an issue; the influence of wealth upon politics is an issue, and on these issues Bryan not only has all of his party with him, but he has a good deal of the Republican party. For seven years Roosevelt has been preparing the country for Bryan, and the country shows a disposition to take the "original Jacobs" instead of the President's pupil and heir.

The conference of Republican leaders has just broken up with the conviction that there must be the best fight they can make all throthrough the West. They admit that California and Colorado are doubtful. Utah and Nevada are subject to the same influences as California and Colorado. Cummins has made Iowa doubtful. Kern's nomination has made Indiana doubtful—to the Republicans: it is nearly safe for the Democrats. Our esteemed Republican contemporary *The Press* recognizes Oregon as doubtful. We do not claim that Ohio is doubtful, but it isn't long since it elected a Democratic Governor by a large majority. Cleveland got one electoral vote and came within less than two thousand of getting all the rest. The Foraker fight is getting more serious. In two weeks the Republican tone has changed remarkably.—*Phila. Record.*

The Party to Restore Prosperity.

Mr. Kern strikes the most telling keynote of the coming campaign in his comment upon the assurance of fair treatment and all possible encouragement for every honest enterprise under a Democratic administration of the government.

Of course, reasonable men should need no such assurance, knowing that such a policy is a part of Democratic doctrine, and is urged by every consideration of party interest, but there are always some who will see in every bold insistence upon essential reforms, and in every demand for the restraint of the too arrogant powers of wealth and monopoly, a dangerous tendency to radical or revolutionary policy; and, on the other hand, there are some who fear that the party not in power will hesitate to fulfill its promises at the risk of business disturbance if it should become the party in power; and these last need to be assured that there is no risk of business disturbance in any Democratic policy, but on the contrary, every assurance of the vigorous stimulation of business.

Only the vast and defiant monopolies, the stock jobbers, who manipulate railroad combinations, master and mismanage insurance companies, and otherwise prey upon the public, have anything to fear from Democratic policy.

For the rest of the business world the policy of our party, declared in its platform and promised by the sincerity and ability of its leaders, is such as to assure the stimulation to both corporate and individual enterprise, and the prompt recovery of that prosperity which has been lost under Republican management, despite the favors of Providence and bountiful crops.

This stimulation is to be sought through the restoration of confidence that there will be an end of the eternal shaking of the big stick, and a thorough prompt readjustment of the tariff upon the only right principle, that of revenue, with such incidental protection as may be fairly offered, but no protection for monopolies which sell their products cheaper abroad than at home.

The hard experience of the business world in the last year and a half has fully demonstrated that something must be done along different lines from those followed or proposed by the party in power. A safe, bold, but not radical Democratic policy, reaffirming the old principles of Democratic government, with such new application and development as the times demand, and such economies as the conditions urge, is the promise held out to the voter.

—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

TO AMEND CONSTITUTION.

What the Voters Will Decide Upon at the Fall Election.

Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Robert McAfee, Esq. is sending out copies of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, which must be voted for at the fall election, and for the edification of our readers we herewith append a memorandum of the same:

Amendment No. 1. Providing for the consolidation of the courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

No. 2. Proposes an amendment to the Constitution allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, or other municipal or incorporated districts to increase their indebtedness, never to exceed ten per cent. upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein.

No. 3. Designating the manner in which the Governor shall make appointments and fill vacancies.

No. 4. Designating the change in the terms of State officers so that the State Treasurer shall be elected at the same time with the Secretary of State, Secretary of Internal Affairs, etc.

No. 5. Designating the change of terms of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates from five to six years.

No. 6. Designating that the general State election hereafter shall be held biennially, in the even numbered years.

No. 7. Designating the dispensing with the spring election, and providing that the local municipal officers be voted for in the odd numbered years in November.

No. 8. Giving the General Assembly authority to make laws providing for the appointment of election boards, when not elected biennially.

No. 9. Designating that all officers whose election is not provided for in the Constitution shall come under the new provision.

No. 10. Stipulates that county officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold office for a term of four years (beginning on the first Monday of January next, after their election,) instead of three years, as at present.

No. 11. Indicates the change of the County Commissioners and Auditors' terms to four years, dating from 1911.

No. 12. Summarizes that in order to carry these changes in the Constitution into complete operation, it is hereby declared that all terms of office, as at present, with an odd number of years, shall each be lengthened one year.

This extension of official term shall not affect officers elected at the general election in 1908, nor any city, ward, borough or township, or election division officers, whose terms would expire in 1910.

In 1910 the municipal election shall be held as usual in February, but all officers chosen at that election to any office for two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election shall serve until the first Monday of December, 1911. All officers chosen at that election for four year terms shall serve until the first Monday of December, 1913.

All Justices, Magistrates and Aldermen chosen at that election shall serve until the first Monday of December 1915.

All terms of office after 1910 of city, ward, borough, township and electian division officers shall begin on the first Monday in December in the odd number year.

All officers of any kind whose term may expire during the year 1911, as at present provided, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All Judges of the court and all county officers whose term may expire in the year 1911, shall continue in office until the first Monday of January, 1912.

"Gompers was a great man as long as he was chasing a Republican Will-o-the-Wisp, but now that he has discovered that through Democracy labor has its only hope of improving its condition the partisan Republican press are saying that he is no good anyhow and will likely be forced out of his position as head of the American Federation of Labor. Of course he will if they can accomplish the result, but if labor is wise it will heed Mr. Gomper's advice and try the experiment, at least once."

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, has been chosen chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Hearst Will Not Be a Candidate.

Would Not Accept Presidential Nomination of Independence League. He Declares, but will Preside at Party's Convention.

William Randolph Hearst, who arrived from Europe on Saturday, was asked if he would accept the nomination for the Presidency on the Independence League ticket if it should be shown that the sentiment of the league was unanimous for his nomination. Mr. Hearst replied:

"I cannot. I have given my word that under no circumstances will I be a candidate. I have given my word and I will abide by it."

"Does that pledge hold good for future years, for 1912, for instance, as well as for this year?"

Mr. Hearst laughed, and he answered:

"You have been going into my past, and here now you proceed into my future."

Mr. Hearst left that afternoon for Chicago, where on Monday he presided at the opening of the first national convention of the Independence party.

The Democrats of the nation did not want Mr. Hearst as a candidate for President four years ago; the Democrats of New York did not want him for Mayor of their city, and now Mr. Hearst thinks the Democratic party has gone to the diminution bow-wows, and he is trying to organize a new party to be called the Independence party.

His departure is a good riddance to the Democratic party, and it is to be hoped that he will never try to get back into the fold.

State Pension Bill.

The last encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Pennsylvania, which was held in Erie, instructed Captain P. DeLacy of Scranton, the new department commander, to appoint a committee of seven to draft a bill for the pensioning of Civil War veterans of the Keystone state.

It will be remembered that a bill with that purpose in view was passed by the last legislature but had to be vetoed by the Governor for the reason that the money to carry out its provisions had not been provided. The bill which died was not put forward by the G. A. R. men.

In the next Legislature a new bill will be presented which will have their approval and it will be the duty of the committee of seven to prepare the bill and submit it to the Governor for criticism before it is introduced. Members of this committee from the northeastern part of Pennsylvania are: A. B. Stevens of Scranton, and former Judge George H. Troutman of Wilkes-Barre.

Judge Taft is now sure of the fact that he has been nominated for President of the United States. A committee of notification broke the news to him gently at Cincinnati on Tuesday, and in a few brief words occupying about twelve columns of newspaper, Mr. Taft informed them that he would accept the honor so unexpectedly thrust upon him. Now both sides can rest easy. The judge knows he has it, and the anxiety of the Republican party lest he might refuse (?) it, is allayed.

Never mind, Mr. Taft. One of these days somebody is going to tell William J. Bryan that he too, has been nominated for the Presidency, and when he finds it out, he also, will probably utter a few sentences by way of acceptance.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

Democratic leaders in Indiana are confident that Bryan and Kern will carry that State. Adlai Stevenson is likely to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, and he can poll a heavy vote. Cleveland and Stevenson carried Illinois in 1892. Iowa and Wisconsin, Colorado, Oregon and California are doubtful States, according to Republican authorities. Democratic prospects are by no means discouraging in New York. The Republicans have a very different sort of campaign on hand from the one they anticipated.

The rains of last week did much good, though they washed the roads badly in many places.

SUBSTANTIAL

Lowering of Suit Prices!

Today we commence a period of Suit Selling destined to be the best in the department's history. To get quickly to the bottom of the matter, these few facts are told. Within a very short time the space occupied by these suits will be taken for advance summer garments. This low price method is taken to get what Spring Suits remain out in time to accommodate the new arrivals.

The following prices will prove interesting to the woman who has yet to purchase her Spring Suit.

$10.00 SUITS FOR $7.50.

Latest styles stripes and plain colors. Sale Price $7.50.

$12.00 SUITS FOR $9.98.

Blue and brown, self striped Panama, Prince Chap Style. Sale Price $9.98.

$14.00 SUITS FOR $10.00.

Worsteds and self stripe Panama, Prince Chap and Cutaway style. Sale Price $10.00.

$17.50 SUITS FOR $15.50.

Excellent quality of Chiffon Panama, blues, browns and black. Jacket 27 inches, ¾ fitting back with dip front, worth $20.00. Sizes 14 to 40. Sale Price $15.50.

$18.00 and $20.00 SUITS FOR $12.98.

Sizes 14 to 36—e ry suit a new creation.

22.50 and 23.00 SUITS FOR 16.00

Elegant materials and tailorings—blues, brown and greens. Many of the best models. Sale Price $16.00.

25.00 SUITS FOR 17.50.

Excellent assortment, most all sizes in this lot. Best styles included. High grade handsome materials.

32.00 and 35.00 SUITS FOR 25.00.

The newest creations. Some of them copies of fine imported models, fine quality of fabrics—good color variety. Sale Price $25.00.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

We Have Ten Styles of

Envelopes and Paper to Match

—FOR—

Invitations, Acceptances, Regrets Announcements, &c.

Full size Wedding with two Envelopes, down to Billet-doux size with Card to Fit.

Twenty-Four Styles of Type

FOR CARDS AND INVITATIONS.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Cut off that cough with Jayne's Expectorant and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption. The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years. Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

GREAT

Clarance Sale This Week

of Seasonable Shoes for Men. Oxford Ties, Low Shoes and Pumps. The greatest money saving sale of Men's Oxfords and Low Shoes that we have ever announced. Right at a time when you want a nice cool and comfortable shoe.

15% Reduction

on Men's Oxfords, Low Shoes and Pumps, this week only. Patent Leather, Russian Calf, Gun Metal and Vici Kid.

The Progressive Shoe Store

CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 30 1908

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Samuel Fought has sold the Millville stage route and outfit to Harry Wolf of Millville.

Rev. J. W. Diggles and family have gone to Brentwood, Long Island, to spend the month of August.

U. G. Morgain is erecting a handsome new soda fountain in his ice cream parlor on West Main street.

The *Morning Press* objects to the running at large of a pair of goats on Main street. Second the motion.

Harry Keller has purchased an automobile which he will use on his mercantile trips as well as for pleasure.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Unangst returned to New York on Tuesday, after spending several weeks here with Miss Mary Unangst.

One hundred and forty persons purchased tickets at the Reading station here for the Eaglesmere excursion on Wednesday.

Chas. M. Evans and W. McK. Reber have been spendiug a few days at Eaglesmere. They made the trip on their saddle horses.

Harry S. Barton and B. Frank McLaughlin took a three days pedestrian trip last week, visiting Ganoga Lake and Kitchen's Creek.

Fred Ikeler Esq. will deliver an address at the Baptist Church on Friday evening, when the graduating exercises of the Normal Bible Study Class will be held.

It is likely that the room now occupied by Harry Rinker will not be vacant long after he moves, as it is reported that several parties have already applied for it.

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Welsh were the guests of Prof. and Mrs. W. B. Sutliff this week. The daughters of the former will camp for a time near the Welsh homestead in Orange township, with a party of other young ladies.

Rev. Dr. Martin will officiate in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning, and will present the needs of the Philadelphia Methodist Hospital. Rev. E. R. Heckman will preach in the Berwick Methodist Church in the morning.

Owing to advanced age, and deafness, and approaching loss of sight, it became necessary to put an end to the life of Sandy, the Scotch Colley of H. A. M'Killip, Esq. Sandy was a dog of unusual intelligence, and was everybody's friend. He was thirteen years old.

While riding his bicycle on East Third street Saturday, John Bakeless, son of Prof. Bakeless, was caught by the ankle by a dog that ran out as he was passing. Though pinched until the marks of the teeth could be seen, a physician said the skin was not broken, and it was not necessary to cauterize it.

The Wyoming Valley Hotel at Wilkes-Barre was for many years one of the best known and best kept houses in this section of the state. It was beautifully located on River street, and was a very popular resort. Now it is only a memory of the past, having been torn down to make way for a large office building.

Albra W. Baker, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

DISEASES OF CHILDREN A SPECIALTY

Corner of Third and West Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hours:—Until 10 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Both Telephones.

5-7-6m

Lost His Suit Case.

T. C. Foster, of Winfield, Union county, a former Williamsport newspaper man, now a demonstrator in the State Department of Agriculture, on Friday night while at the Philadelphia and Reading passenger station at Sunbury, was robbed of his suit case, which he set down on the platform while he walked a few feet away to talk to a friend.

Mr. Foster had just arrived and was waiting on a train to go home. When his train arrived Foster went to get his suit case and it was gone and could not be found anywhere. He continued his homeward journey, and Saturday morning the Chief of Police found the missing suit case at the edge of the water under the Reading bridge, but the contents were missing.

MORAL: When traveling don't leave your luggage out of your sight on station platforms.

Cadets Dismissed.

President Roosevelt has approved the dismissal from the Military Academy at West Point of eight cadets who were found guilty of hazing underclassmen. The report of the Board which tried the cadets and that of the superintendent of the academy were approved by the President.

Secretary Loeb said that the reinstatement of the men could be accomplished only by Congressional action.

If congress shall reinstate these young men, the law providing for dismissal for hazing may as well be repealed. It was tabasco sauce and other barbarous treatment of the young cadets that led to the passage of the law. Repeal it, and the brutalities of a few years ago will be repeated in an aggravated form.

Special Campaign Offer.

Here is an excellent offer and opportunity to keep in touch with the presidential campaign and what the world is doing. Give your postmaster, newsdealer or rural carrier $1.00 and *The Philadelphia Press*, The Great Metropolitan Daily, will be mailed to you six days each week until December 1. This is a very liberal offer and a great reduction in price and is good only during the presidential campaign.

The Philadelphia Press contains all the up-to-date political news, is always accurate and reliable. It contains the best market reports, all the news of the world of sport. You can get the Summer resort news and also a daily page for women. It is truly the one great home newspaper. Hand your order in at once, for this offer is good only a short time. Do it now, for this is the only way to keep posted.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

Chas. P. Elwell announces that he will be pleased to receive all former pupils on violin and pianoforte, as well as new ones. No beginners taken, and no evening lessons, owing to band and orchestra work. Latest and best methods.

Terms strictly cash by the lesson or month. Address Hotel Hidlay, Bloomsburg, or call up on Bell 'phone any afternoon between 1 and 2. tf

Seven Miles of State Road.

Work was begun Thursday on a preliminary survey for an important piece of State highway improvement, extending four miles from the southern end of the Daville river bridge, through Riverside borough and Gearhart township, Northumberland county, on the main road to Sunbury. The road will connect at the northern end of the river bridge with the brick pavements of Danville, and the State macadam highway in Valley and Mahoning townships, in Montour county, making a stretch of seven consecutive miles of State improved roads.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Sane Fourths.

Moving to Prevent Annual Death Harvest.

Cities that have suffered through the ordinary form of Fourth of July celebration are taking steps to prevent repetition of the horrors through which they have passed. They insist upon having a safe and sane celebration of the day, and that safety and sanity consist in preventing the use of fireworks by individuals. There will never be a sensible celebration until some reform of this kind shall have been established. Chicago has always suffered severely in the celebration of Independence day, and the movement for reform has already begun there. The Hamilton club is forming a permanent organization of the city clubs for the purpose of urging the enactment of drastic legislation for the prevention of the sale and use of firearms and dangerous explosives. Together they will draft an ordinance from the Toledo ordinance which has made that city a model in the matter of sane celebrations and lay it before the councils in the fall. Every city and town in the country should follow Chicago's lead and Toledo's example.

Ether Habit Growing.

Parisian Vice Is Being Taken Up By Americans.

The inhalation of ether, which for some time has been a favorite vice among certain Parisians, is being taken up by Americans in Paris to some extent, and one or two unpleasant episodes have happened recently as a result.

At a small dinner given by a smart American who lives near the Arc de l'Etolle the hostess happened to be alone in the drawing room when the first guest, a young man well known to New York society, arrived. He almost staggered into the room after he had been announced, his eyes half closed and his face blanched.

"What is the matter with you?" asked the hostess, who happened to be a good friend to the man. "You've been inhaling ether."

The man admitted the fact. The hostess explained to him that he was in no fit condition to attend the dinner, and asked him to leave the house, which he did at once.

The next day he called to explain. He had made the acquaintance, it seemed, of several young French noblemen who carried vials of the ether about with them and who inhaled the fumes frequently during the day. The young American had been persuaded to try the effect. This was on the morning of the day of the dinner, and his recovery had been slow.

"It was simply an experiment," he said, "and not one which I would care to repeat."

The habit is not one easy to break. The effects are said to even worse than those of cocaine.

GRANGE PICNIC.

Thursday, August 6th, has been set as the day for the big Sixth Annual Grangers' Picnic, at Whitenight's Grove, near Forks. It will be held under the auspices of Pomona Grange No. 5, and promises to be largely attended.

Following are the speakers who will be present and make addresses: Rev. Harry G. Leagarden, of Punxsutawney, past chaplain of the Pennsylvania State Grange; W. W. Evans, county superintendent of public instruction, and William T. Creasy, of Catawissa, member of the House of Representatives. A speaker will also be secured from State College. Music will be furnished by the Orangeville band.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

HERRING—WELSH.

Miss Helen Welsh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Welsh of near Orangeville, was married yesterday at her home to David Herring, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Herring, of Orangeville. The ceremony was performed on the lawn under a canopy of flowers by Dr. G. H. Hemingway, of town. The couple after their return from a wedding trip, will reside in Berwick.

Apropos of the occurrence at the Opera House Saturday night, we remember some years ago when a play was going on there, the hall being about half full, the fire bell sounded. The usual fool, who seems to be ever present on such occasions, yelled "fire" at the entrance. Instantly there was a tumult. Women shrieked, some tried to jump out the windows, and a rush for the door began, but the crowd being small, the efforts of several cool-headed men soon quieted them down, and a disaster was prevented.

The fire was at Funk's barn, a mile above town.

Wants a Million Acres.

The State Forestry Commissioner Thinks State Should Advance.

The fact that a lumbering firm has purchased vast tracts of virgin forest in Elk county, from which it proposes to cut many million feet of lumber, and another firm has taken possession of a large tract of forest land in the coal regions, from which it proposes to cut all the timber for mine props, virtually denuding the tract of its trees, has led the State Department of Forestry to renew its efforts to secure as much of the remaining timber land in the State as it can get hold of. Forestry Commissioner Robert S. Conklin and Deputy Commissioner Irvin C. Williams are on the lookout in all directions to secure more State reservations.

This movement for the purchase of forestry land for State reservation purposes was started under the administration of the late Governor Hastings, when the Legislature created the State Forestry Department and Dr. J. T. Rothrock was appointed the first Forestry Commissioner, serving until 1904, when continued ill-health compelled him to retire after he had purchased over 600,000 acres of forestry reserve land for the State. He was succeeded by Mr. Conklin, who had been his deputy.

Mr. Conklin has added almost 200,000 acres since then, and the total number of acres now owned by the State is 779,419. There are, however, about 125,000 acres in process of being acquired, and it is proposed to bring the number of acres up to 1,000,000 as soon as possible. The land purchased is located in 24 counties, as follows:

Adams, 12,170 acres; Bedford, 9,935; Cameron, 64,428; Centre, 69,258; Clearfield, 30,989; Clinton, 89,658; Cumberland, 2,851; Dauphin, 3,353; Elk, 2,263; Franklin, 39,414; Fulton, 6,164; Huntingdon, 54,182; Juniata, 1,724; Lackawanna, 2,853; Lycoming, 57,747; Mifflin, 49,904; Monroe, 6,321; Perry, 15,941; Pike, 52,392; Potter, 90,815; Snyder, 17,218; Tioga, 48,508; Union, 50,155; Wyoming, 1,176; total, 779,419.

The Philadelphia Record will issue a supplement with its Sunday edition of August 2nd, a handsome photogravure of William Jennings Bryan. We are in receipt of this picture from *The Record*, which may be seen at this office by our patrons. The picture is of beautiful bromide finish, and well worth a handsome frame. To be sure of getting a copy of this edition of *The Record* it is imperative that you order at once from your local news agent, as the edition is limited and copies cannot subsequently be procured for less than 50 cents.

Towanda people who chanced to be on the streets Wednesday afternoon of last week were reminded of olden times when Daniel Sullivan, of Rome township, drove into the City of Promise with as fine a span of oxen as ever wore a yoke. They were hitched to a large wagon loaded with apples and attracted much attention. Mr. Sullivan walked at the side of the oxen with whip in hand, in the good-old-fashioned way. Twenty-five years ago ox teams were a common sight in Towanda, but very few of them are seen nowadays, says *The Towanda Review*.

SILK MILL PICNIC.

The ninth annual picnic of the Bloomsburg Silk Mill employees will be held at Edgewood Park, Shamokin, Pa., on Saturday August 1st, 1908. Attractions: Dancing all day; lake with row boats, steam launch and bathing; finest park theatre in Pennsylvania; deer park with elk, deer, angora goats and a prairie dog village; school of mines; bowling alley, pool and billiard hall; penny arcade; souvenir and novelty store; ice cream cone stand; miniature railroad; $10,000 carousal; Coney Island pop corn stand; photograph gallery; shooting gallery; first class cafe; large rain shed for excursionists; spring water and free ice; also a number of other smaller attractions. A game of base ball between Carpet Mill Recreation team and Berwick. Trains will leave via Phila & Reading R. R. Leave Bloomsburg 7:30 a. m. Trains will stop at Rupert, Grovania and Danville. Returning leave Shamokin 7:00 p. m. Fare: Adults $1.25; Children 65 cents. Dinner will be served on the grounds. Baskets will be taken care of by the committee. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Committee: T. J. Morris, Chair. L. Coira, Pres. H. W. Somer, Treas. R. S. Pugh, Sec'y. C. W. Yeager. Clyde Christman. R. E. Guinard.

Centre County Farm Land Sinks Into Cave.

College Township Man and His Team Have Narrow Escape in Grain Field.

While cutting grain with a self-binding harvester John W. Homan, of College township, Centre county, had an experience he does not care to have again. He was driving along complacently contemplating his big crop when very unexpectedly he felt the ground begin to give way under the machine he was riding.

With presence of mind he whipped up his horses and their sudden jump forward probably saved the life of the farmer and his animals. They had not gone four rods until the earth in the rear of them sank down to a depth of twenty feet, leaving a yawning hole more than 100 feet in circumference.

The explanation is a simple one, and the occurrence, though not of great frequency, is not an exceptional one in Centre county. Practically all of Centre county is underlaid with limestone rock which is liberally honeycombed with caves and openings, and sink holes like the above are not uncommon.

In this instance the land had been farmed for years and just at this time gave way with the weight of Mr. Homan's team and harvester.

As an instance that such occurrences are not remarkable in that section the following can be cited: Last Fall while ploughing in his field near Madisonburg Clarence Houtz saw his team begin to sink in the ground. He hastily unhitched the animals in the hope of getting them to a place of safety. He got one on solid ground, but the other sank to a depth of over twenty seet. All efforts to raise the animal by rope and tackle proved futile and it took two dozen men almost a day to dig a trench at an angle to the bottom of the pit to get the horse to solid ground.

MISS ANNIE CATRON.

CATARRH MADE LIFE A BURDEN TO ME.

MISS ANNIE CATRON, 927 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio, writes:

"As I have found Peruna a blessing for a severe case of catarrh of the head and throat which I suffered from for a number of years, I am only too pleased to give it my personal endorsement.

"Catarrh, such as I suffered from, made life a burden to me, my ***breath was offensive, stomach bad, and my head stopped up*** so that I was usually troubled with a headache, and although I tried many so-called remedies, nothing gave me permanent relief. I was rather discouraged with all medicines when Peruna was suggested to me.

"However, I did buy a bottle, and before that was finished there was a marked change in my condition. Much encouraged I kept on until I was ***completely cured*** in a month's time, and I find that my general health is also excellent."

People who prefer solid medicine should try Peruna tablets. Each tablet represents one average dose of Peruna.

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative.

INTEREST TO YOU.

We are now giving you extra large interest on your money in the way of Big Reduction in prices of many lots of goods. It will pay you to visit the CLARK STORE.

GALATEA CLOTHS

For Suits, Skirts and Childrens wear..... 15c yd

DRESS GINGHAMS.

A lot of 12½c Dress Ginghams at..... 10c yd

32 in. PERCALES

in Newest Patterns for Wash Suits, Waists, Skirts, &c., regular 12½c goods....now 10c

WHITE PETTICOATS

A big line newest effects, all prices. See the 85c., 98c., $2.00 and $2.50.

HOSIERY

All kinds, All Colors. All Prices. See them.

WHITE DRESS GOODS

All kinds for all purposes. All at special prices. Come and see the goods. You can save money.

PRINTED BATISTE

Regular 16c goods. Good patterns.....now 2½c

TAILORED SUITS

Away down go the prices on these fine stylish Suits. Nearly ½ off now. See them.

16c PERCALES NOW 12½c

All the newest printings including plain colors, best goods of kind made. Yard wide, now 12½c yard.

KNIT UNDERWEAR

Fine line regular sizes, and for stout or large people.

THE CLARK STORE

LITERARY INSTITUTE and STATE NORMAL SCHOOL Bloomsburg, Pa. 1908-1909.

New Science Hall, costing $75,000—Laboratory Methods—Good Gymnasium — New Library and Recreation Rooms — Well-Drilled Model School, with ample accommodations—New Athletic Field—Remodeled Kitchen Equipment—Improved Dining-Room Service—Free Tuition to Prospective Teachers—Healthful Location—33 Passenger trains daily—Fall Term opens Sept. 8, 1908—Classes begin Wednesday, Sept. 9th. For various courses and rates see catalogue. Address

D. J. WALLER, JR., Principal.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry James Clark, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Henry James Clark, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased, have been granted to H. B. Clark, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

H. B. CLARK, Executor.

7-2-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel J. Sullivan, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Daniel J. Sullivan, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

JOSEPH R. MURPHY, Administrator, Bloomsburg, Pa.

John G. Harman, Att'y.

6-25-6t.

Summer "Shantying."

The present very popular custom of spending a summer vacation in a so-called cottage, in the estimation of the Oil City *Buzzard* will not last long, as it says: "It is a safe prediction that one of these days, the bargain counters will be liberally strewn with summer cottages, which may be purchased at a small percentage of what they originally cost. Just at present the bungalow or outing cot of some kind or other is a fad, and many of them are being built along the rivers, at the lakes, and other resorts. While there are doubtless some elements of pleasure in connection with shantying it is a question if the inconveniences and discomforts do not outweigh them. There are a lot of annoyances connected with securing supplies, and the mosquitoes and flies are not the only visitors who intrude. While the summer hotel is not an unadulterated blessing, the chances are that after making the test many will incline to the belief that they possess more attractions than the cottage."—*Ex.*

That does not seem to be the case here. Camping and cottaging has been increasing year after year with unabated popularity. Perhaps the *Buzzard* does not know of the charming rural spots in Columbia county.

"Even the traveling salesmen have been brought into line to help along the fake prosperity propaganda. They have been instructed to talk "business is getting better," on trains, in hotels and to the merchants they visit with the hope of creating optimistic sentiment until the election is over. Surely this seems like the despair of a dying cause, but it is put out on the principle that "every little bit helps."

ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION

Taft Declares That He Will Continue Roosevelt's Policies.

HIS INJUNCTION VIEWS

Cincinnati Crowded With Visitors from Ohio and Neighboring States to Hear Republican Candidate for President Sound Keynote—Reviews a Long Parade.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 29.—William Howard Taft accepted the Republican presidential nomination in a speech of about 15,000 words. His official notification combined a jubilee for the city of Cincinnati and its environs, a historic gathering of national party leaders and an occasion for the announcement by the candidate of his views.

The notification was without any great ceremony. Upon the hour of noon, Mr. Taft, a party of friends and the notification committee filed out of the colonial door to the broad porches of the Taft mansion.

The porches and lawn were reserved for ticketholders, the street being the free-for-all field. A band stationed directly in front of the platform on the front walk kept the assembling crowd in a merry mood.

Senator William Warner, of Missouri, past commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, chairman of the notification committee, escorted Mr. Taft to the substantial platform which projects out over the old stone steps leading to the entrance to the mansion.

Senator Warner's speech of notification was brief. After formally informing Mr. Taft of his nomination he handed him an engrossed copy of the Chicago platform.

In reply Mr. Taft did not deliver his full speech of acceptance, but gave only about enough of it to occupy an hour's time.

He did not eliminate any of the topics but omitted some of the detailed explanations and arguments that appear in full in the printed document.

The following are some of the pithy paragraphs from Mr. Taft's speech of Acceptance:

The man who formulated the expression of popular conscience and who led the movement for practical reform was Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt has set high the standard of business morality and obedience to law.

The chief function of the next administration is my judgement, is distinct from and a progressive development of that which has been performed by President Roosevelt.

There should be a classification of that very small percentage of industrial corporations having power and opportunity to effect illegal restraints of trade and monopolies, and legislation either inducing or compelling them to subject themselves to registry and supervision of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The practical constructive and difficult work, therefore of those who follow Mr. Roosevelt is to revise the ways and means by which the high level of business integrity and obedience to law which he has established may be maintained and departure from it restrained, without undue interference with legitimate business.

It is necessary, therefore, to devise some means of classifying and insuring federal supervision of such corporations as have the power and temptation to effect restraint of interstate trade and monopolies.

The proposal to compel every corporation to sell its commodities at the same price the country over, allowing for transportation, is utterly impracticable.

The combination of capital in large plants to manufacture goods with the greatest economy is just as necessary as the assembling of the parts by a machine to the economical and more rapid manufacture of what in old times was made by hand.

Unlawful trusts should be restrained with all the efficiency of injunctive process, and the persons engaged in maintaining them should be punished with all the severity of criminal prosecution.

To take the course suggested by the Democratic platform in these matters is to involve the entire community, innocent as it is, in the punishment of the guilty, while our policy is to stamp out the specific evil.

In order to induce their employer into a compliance with their request for changed terms of employment, workmen have the right to strike in a body. . . . What they have not the right to do is to injure their employer's property, to injure their employer's business.

It has been claimed that injunctions do not issue to protect anything but property, and that business is not a property right; but such a proposition wholly inconsistent with all the decisions of the courts.

The man who has a business which is being unlawfully injured is entitled to the remedies which the law has always given him no matter who has inflicted the injuries. Otherwise we shall have class legislation, unjust in principle, and likely to sap the foundations of a free government.

I have suggested the remedy of returning. . . to the original practice under the old statute of the United States, which did not permit the issuing of an injunction without notice.

Never in the history of this country has there been such an insidious attack upon the judicial system as the proposal to interject a jury trial between all orders of the court made after hearing and the enforcement of such orders.

With the speech over, the scene was shifted for the review of the parade. A platform with a canopy over had been thrust through the high iron gates of the mansion out over the sidewalk.

On this Judge Taft took his stand and watched the marchers pass by for nearly two hours.

AUTO VICTIM DEAD.

Child Hit by Archbold's Machine Succumbs to Injuries.

New Bedford, Mass., July 29.—Philmena de Mello, a 7-year-old Portuguese girl, who was run over by John F. Archbold's automobile on the Mattapoisett road, died at St. Luke's Hospital. The accident occurred while the car with Mr. and Mrs. Archbold in the rear seat was running at slow speed, but the child ran suddenly in front of it.

Mr. Archbold is a son of John D. Archbold, the Standard Oil magnate.

Banker Surrenders.

Cleveland, O., July 29.—Henry W. Hazell, wanted for the alleged embezzlement of $32,000 of funds from the defunct Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, drove to police headquarters in an automobile and gave himself up. He was released at once in $8,000 bail.

ROOSEVELT FOR A FIGHTING NAVY.

Wants to be Able to Smash Opponent And Not Await Attack At Home.

Newport, July 29.—In an address delivered at the Naval War College here before the most notable gathering of naval experts ever held in this country President Roosevelt made a strong appeal for a stronger navy—one able to hammer its opponent until that opponent quits fighting.

He urged the imperative need of a "fighting" navy as a factor in regulating immigration. His dealing with the question was interpreted as having a veiled allusion to Japan.

He declared that to advocate a navy for coast defence only was to invite attack, and that diplomacy was of value only when resting on the substantial basis of potential force.

The President spoke for nearly forty minutes. He was often interrupted by applause from the 200 officers who crowded the little lecture room.

At the close of the President's speech there was a brief recess, and then the conference which is considering plans for the American battleships of the near future, went into executive session. The President was invited to attend and took a prominent part in the discussion which followed.

He impressed on the officers that it was given to them to keep the American navy abreast of the times and to make it the hard hitting, efficient fighting force which he believes to be a guarantee against the possibilities of war. Mr. Roosevelt characterized the navy as the cheapest form of safety insurance policy the nation could secure.

The President's yacht Mayflower, with the President on board, in a dense fog at 1.15 a. m., ran into and sank the lumber laden schooner Menawa. All on board the schooner, consisting of the captain and five men, were taken on board the Mayflower. The President's yacht had her bowsprit and one anchor carried away, but the jar of the collision was so slight, that none of the President's party knew of the accident.

At 3 p. m., after his speech, Mr. Roosevelt returned to the Mayflower and the yacht sailed for Oyster Bay, the naval vessels in the harbor firing salutes.

TWO GIRLS DROWNED BY ODD ACCIDENT.

Both Hurled from a Motor Boat by a Quick Turn.

Oswego, N. Y., July 29.—Miss Thersa Parker of Oswego, and Miss Millie Sutton of Newark N. J., were drowned in the Oswego River here.

They were of a party of seven, three men and four women, who went out on the river at night in a motor boat owned by P. G. Campbell. The boat was caught in a swift current To avoid it the steersman man made a quick turn and the strain apparently broke the steering gear, for the boat suddenly veered violently about, at the same time hurling Miss Parker and Miss Sutton into the water.

The boat was not capsized and the others were rescued from the disabled craft, by persons who witnessed the accident

TRAIN HITS AUTO TWO ARE KILLED.

Chauffeur and Miss Townsend Die When Express Wrecks Motor.

Sea Cliff, L. I., July 28.—The grade crossing of the Long Island Railroad at Glen Head, a mile from this place, which is unprotected either by gates or a flagman, was the scene of a collision between an automobile and the Oyster Bay Express, which resulted in the death of two residents of this town and the injury of two others. Those who were killed were Arthur Smith, chauffeur for Charles Robinson, with a summer home here, and Miss Leigh Townsend, daughter of a neighbor of the Robinsons in the yacht club section of the town.

BOAT TIPS, 3 DROWN.

The Merry Widow Was Making First Trip as a Ferryboat.

Pittsburg, July 29.—The Merry Widow, a gasolene launch, carrying on its first trip from sixteen to twenty workmen from the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company's plant across the Monongahela River to their homes was capsized shortly after 6 o'clock in twenty feet of water, by waves from a coal boat. Three men were drowned as follows: Henry Schaffer, half owner of the launch; George Kimberly and Thomas Rhydderk.

Kills Brother in Fight Over Mule.

Atanta, Ga., July 29.—A dispute over a mule that cost $60, caused John Lancaster to kill his brother, Neal, at their home near here. Their wives stood horror-stricken in the back yard, each with her little one held to her side, while in the house the killing occurred.

Dropped Dead Mowing His Lawn.

Shelbyville, Ill., July 29.—T. F. Dove, aged sixty-two, a large land and property owner, dropped dead while mowing the lawn at his home. He was worth a million dollars.

AMERICAN WON MARATHON

Hayes of New York Takes a Very Dramatic Contest.

ITALIAN COLLAPSES

Dorando Falls in Sight of Goal and Officials Lift Him Over Tape—First Decision Reversed—Yells of Crowd Makes Judges Give First Honors to United States.

LEADERS IN THE MARATHON RUN.

Runner.	Country.	Time.
J. J. Hayes,	America	2:55:18
Hefferon	South Africa	2:56:05
Forshaw,	America	2:56:10 2-5
Weldon,	America	2:59:44 2-5
Wood,	Canada	3:01:44
Simpson,	Canada	3:04:28 1-5
Lawson,	Canada	3:06:47 1-5
Svanberg,	Sweden	3:07:50 4-5
Tewanima,	America	3:09:15

Dorando, of Italy, finished first, in 2:54:46, but was disqualified for having received assistance when he fainted away before crossing the line.

London, England, July 25.—The Marathon race from Windsor Castle to the Stadium brought to the fifth revival of the Olympiad the old-time glory of the athletic games. Before a crowd of 100,000 persons gathered in the great amphitheatre there was almost a repetition of the historic scene where the Greek youth fell as he passed the goal a victor, and with a wave of triumph died.

Dorando, the Italian runner, staggered into the Stadium in the lead. His shaking legs would hardly support his tired body and his mind was muddled so that he faltered about the direction he should take, although the path lay clear before him.

Urged on, he reeled down the path until he fell in a heap and lay like one dead. He was assisted to his feet only to fall again and again, until he was half dragged, half carried across the line in an unconscious condition.

While the scene was being enacted near the finish line and the crowd was in an uproar, John J. Hayes, a New York youth, and a member of the Irish-American Club, appeared at the entrance to the Stadium. He was running strongly and well within himself.

Without a hand touching him and running straight and true, Hayes crossed the finish line while Dorando was being removed to the hospital on a stretcher. It was clear to the spectators, no matter what their nationality, that the American had won fairly, and when the Italian flag was hoisted above the Stars and Stripes pandemonium was loosed and the vast assemblage was upon its feet, shouting and hooting and threatening to break the police lines and swarm over the track.

Other runners were almost forgotten. There was a hasty consultation of officials and the flags were hauled down. That seemed to satisfy the crowd that the award would be given to the true winner, and the other runners were cheered as they came one by one into the arena.

The official ruling that Hayes, the New York youth, who paid his own expenses to run in the greatest event of the Olympaid for the honor of his country, had won; that Hefferon, the veteran from South Africa, had finished second, and that Forshaw and Welton of the United States, had finished third and fourth, gave the United States its greatest triumph since the cycle of the new Olympic games opened to the nations of the earth.

Hayes finished the 26 miles 480 yards in 2 hours 55 minutes 18 seconds. The winner stands but five feet four inches in height and weighs scarcely more than 120 pounds. His years are but twenty-two.

HUGHES WILLING TO BE RENOMINATED.

Leaves the Whole Matter With the Republican Party.

Saranac Inn., N. Y., July 27.—Governor Charles E. Hughes will accept a renomination if the Republican party of the State desires him to be its candidate again. In a public statement the Governor so declared himself and defined the reasons which he says are responsible for the action he has just taken. The statement is intended as a reply to the many inquiries received by the Governor regarding his attitude toward a renomination. He says the personal reasons which prompted him to say privately some time ago that he did not desire a renomination are not controlling, "and that if renominated I ought to accept."

Typhoid Grips Town.

Mankalo, Mich., July 24.—Mankalo is suffering from a typhoid epidemic. There is said to be in the neighborhood of 1500 cases in the city. The local hospitals are crowded to the capacity and the Catholic school has been turned into an emergency ward.

Big Apple Dealers Fail.

Gallapolis, Ohio, July 24.—Graham Rigg & Co., of this city, the largest apple dealers in southern Ohio, with cold storage houses in Minneapolis and New York, have assigned. Liabilities, $171,000; assets, $71,000. Low prices are given as the cause.

THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY CONVENTION.

Followers of W. R. Hearst Meet in National Assemblage in Chicago.

Chicago, July 29.—No new national party ever gathered for the first time under more cheering auspices than did the Independence Party when it opened its first national convention in Orchestra Hall. The lower floor was filled with wildly enthusiastic delegates from every State and Territory and the galleries were crowded with men and women who entered heartily into the spirit of the proceedings.

It was one of the hottest nights Chicago has known, and yet more than 5000 persons were turned away from the big hall. The balconies were jammed when a few minutes after 8 o'clock the delegates came trooping in, the New Yorkers leading the column.

Milton W. Howard of Alabama took the gavel and introduced Charles A. Walsh of Iowa, secretary of the Provisional National Committee, who read the call for the convention. This document declared the purpose of the gathering to be the foundation of an independent party and the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President. Father O'Callahan of Chicago, delivered the invocation.

Mr. Howard at the conclusion of the invocation, announed the names of the temporary officers of the convention. His mention of the name of Mr. Hearst was received with an outburst of applause.

The New York delegation gave repeated cheers in honor of their leader, who stood quietly and waited for the demonstration to subside. When quiet had been restored Mr. Hearst delivered his address as temporary chairman of the convention.

Mr. Hearst explained at length the object of the Independence Party, saying: "A new party is necessary to preserve the Government as the fathers framed it," and "to represent the typical American citizens that constitute the people in their struggle with tyrannical monopolies which constitute the trusts."

The old parties are no longer equal to this task, he said, for they have become unfaithful to the principles which inspired them and unworthy of the patriots who founded them. He denounced the Republican leaders as political attorneys of the trusts and monopolies and the Democratic vanguard as a Falstaff army, led by a knight arrayed in a motley of modified professions and compromised principles, of altered opinions and retracted statements.

New Party Ticket.

Chicago, July 30.—Thomas Hisgen of Massachusetts was nominated for President by the Independent Party on the third ballot at the convention. John Temple Graves of Georgia was nominated for Vice President.

The first ballot for President resulted as follows: Hisgen, 396; Howard, 200; Graves, 213; Lyon, 71; Hearst, 49.

The second ballot results follow: Hisgen, 590; Graves, 189; Howard, 109; Hearst, 49.

The third ballot resulted: Hisgen, 831; Howard, 38; Graves, 7; Hearst, 2.

When the time was reached to make nominations Dr. L. A. Fealy of Alabama took the rostrum and placed in nomination Milford W. Howard of Fort Payne, Ala.

The resumption of the call of the roll of States brought on response from Arkansas, but California yielded to Massachusetts, and the Rev. Roland D. Sawyer of the latter State took the platform to nominate Thomas L. Hisgen.

The conclusion of Mr. Sawyer's speech was the signal for cheers from the Massachusetts seats, in which California delegates and a few from Minnesota and South Dakota joined. Two women in the centre box of the first balcony jumped to their feet and waved the men to greater efforts. A big banner bearing Hisgren's portrait was brought to the platform where it was joined by various State flags. When the demonstration had subsided the call proceeded until Georgia was reached, and Bernard Sutler of Atlnata presented the name of John Temple Graves.

Mr. Sutler declared that the present was the best time in forty years to break up the Democratic Party in the South, and to encompass the defeat of the Democratic Party.

When Kansas was reached J. L. Sheppard of that State nominated the "candidate of the Democratic Party," and a storm of hisses and boos greeted the reference.

New York sent to the rostrum Judge John Palmieri, who placed Reuben R. Lyon of that State in nomination. Dr. J. R. Bush, also of New York, second the nomination of Mr Lyon.

When Ohio was called the name of William Randolph Hearst was mentioned as a candidate for the first time by A. F. Otte of Cincinnati.

Only a ripple of applause followed the speech of Mr. Otte, it being generally understood that Mr. Hearst did not desire the nomination.

The nomination for President of Hisgen having been made unanimous, Clarence J. Shearn of New York, was recognized by the chair and placed John Temple Graves in nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

Graves was nominated by acclamation. The convention then adjourned.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

Henri Farman's aeroplane arrived at New York and was taken to Brighton Beach track, where three men slept beside it.

The Park Board adopted an ordinance barring from the New York parks ill-smelling and smoking automobiles.

The famous Melin saloon near J. D. Rockefeller's estate in Tarrytown, N. Y., was sold at auction to a wholesale liquor dealer.

Rear Admiral Conway Arnold was selected to command a new division of the Atlantic fleet to be composed of the Idaho, the New Hampshire and the Mississippi.

James W. Duffy, fifty-four years old, swam alone from Brooklyn Bridge to Coney Island Point in four hours.

Thomas S. Baldwin predicted that the airship of the near future, a combination of the dirigible and aeroplane, would be capable of circumnavigating the world without once alighting.

Frank Hitchcock, Republican National Chairman, called on Mr. Bryan in Chicago and the two shook hands like opposing pugilists entering a ring.

Henry Farman, a distinguished aeronaut of France, arrived at New York on the Touraine, and expressed confidence in the success of his coming aeroplane flights at Brighton Beach track.

The Railway World predicts labor troubles should railroads decide upon wage reduction.

Managers of Presidential campaigns are worried over the lack of contributions for carrying on their propaganda.

Funeral services for Bishop Potter, were held in Cooperstown, N. Y.

Reports from the leading centres of the iron and steel industries indicate a gradual return of prosperous conditions and a general feeling of confidence as to the future.

Cincinnati shippers with a grievance against railroads appealed direct to President Roosevelt for relief.

Justice Keogh at White Plains, N. Y., awarded Mrs. Albert E. Tower of Poughkeepsie, a separation and $700 a month alimony.

Christopher Fitzgerald, president of the Brighton Beach Racing Association; William Engeman, one of the owners of the track, and J. G. Cavanagh, superintendent of the betting ring, pleaded not guilty in Brooklyn to indictments charging they were common gamblers.

FOREIGN.

The Prince of Wales on his departure for home from Quebec, expressed great regret at his inability to visit the United States.

The Government of Holland announced that the report of an intention to bombard Venezuelan ports was premature.

The Chinese government increased its appropriation for the entertainment of the officers and crews of the American battleships by 100,000 taels.

A crowd estimated at half a million, gathered in Hyde Park, London, for a demonstration in favor of the government's liquor licensing bill.

The Dutch ministers sent a cruiser for Minisled de Reus, expelled from Venezuela by President Castro, and held a meeting to discuss the Venezuelan situation.

English observers incline to treat the grant of reforms in Turkey with skepticism, but French newspapers expect great results to follow which may end the troubles among the powers regarding the Near East.

Britishers are still trying to discredit the victory of John J. Hayes, an American, in the Marathon race.

The battleships Maine and Alabama were suddenly ordered to interrupt their cruise around the world and remain at Manila until further orders.

President Castro of Venezuela has expelled the Minister of the Netherlands from the republic and that country is now added to the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy as having no official intercourse with the Venezuelan government.

POLITICAL.

Thirty-one labor organizations decided to leave the Central Federated Union, New York, in opposition to Samuel Gompers's efforts to deliver the labor vote for Bryan.

The Appellate Court reversed the decision of Justice Kelly in the McCarren-Election Board fight, and McCarren will name election officers.

Benjamin B. Odell held a conference with Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the New York Republican State Committee, and he will take an active part in the campaign.

YANKEES VICTORS IN THE OLYMPICS.

Points Won by United States 114 1-3 by the United Kingdom, 88 2-3.—Prizes for Winners.

London, July 29.—An American breast broke the last tape, an American cheer followed the last victory, and the Stars and Stripes appropriately was the last flag to be raised at the conclusion of the Olympic games.

But to the boys who had fought against all sorts of unexpected handicaps—and won—and to the wildly joyous hundreds of loyal American spectators in the Stadium stands it meant this:

American youth cannot be beaten on track or field. The United States wins the historic Olympic games.

The points just won by Sheppard and his three mates on the final day and those won before by the rest of the team, including gallant John Hayes of Marathon fame, brought America's score up to the splendid total of 114 1-3.

England by scouring her colonies from one end of the world to the other for their best, and by thus adopting the "win or wrangle" policy, had managed after all to accumulate only 86 2-3, and stood most decisively beaten.

It was a justly proud company of American athletes, therefore, that accepted from the fair hands of royalty and the nobility, following the raising of the American flag, their medals and certificates.

As each name was called the athlete responded and the queen and the other ladies handed him his trophies.

How well America won is concisely told in the following telegram which James E. Sullivan, president of the Amateur Athletic Association of the United States, sent to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay a the conclusion of the games.

"In the athletic session of the Olympic games of 1908, representing the world's championships in track and field events, the representatives of the United States won fifteen first prizes out of a possible twenty-seven, scoring more firsts than the other athletes of the world combined. On our basis of five points for firsts, three for seconds and one for thirds, the United States scored 114 1-2 points; Great Britain and Ireland, 66 1-3; Sweden, 12 1-2; Canada, 11; South Africa and Greece a tie at 8; Norway, 5; Germany, 4; Italy 3; France and Hungary a tie at 2 1-2; Australasia and Finland a tie at 1. The United States won 15 firsts, 9 seconds and 6 thirds; Great Britain, 8 firsts, 6 seconds and 3 thirds; Sweden, 2 firsts, no seconds and 2 1-2 thirds; South Africa, 1 first, 1 second, and no third; Canada, 1 first, 1 second and 3 thirds; Germany, no first, 1 second and 1 third; Italy, no first, 1 second and no third; ; Australasia, no first, no second, 1 third; Hungary, no first, no second, 1 third."

BRYAN BANK IN OKLA.

Treasurer Haskell Will Deposit Democratic Funds in New State.

Guthrie, Okla., July 29.—Governor Charles N. Haskell, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, announced that he will deposit committee funds in an Oklahoma bank, operating under the State guarantee law.

Army Officer Shocked to Death.

Manila, P. I., July 29.—Lieut. Oswalt, of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, was preparing to take a bath and had entered the bathtub when he endeavored to arrange the lighting current, to take an electric bath. He came in contact with the wires and fell dead.

BASE BALL.

Standing of the Clubs.

National League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	54	35	.607	Cincinnati	47	44	.516
Chicago	50	36	.586	Boston	40	48	.455
New York	50	37	.575	Brooklyn	32	54	.372
Philadelphia	45	39	.536	St. Louis	31	57	.352

American League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	56	34	.622	Philadelphia	44	43	.506
St. Louis	55	38	.582	Boston	41	49	.455
Chicago	51	40	.560	Washington	34	54	.386
Cleveland	47	42	.528	New York	32	58	.355

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the West.

WHEAT—No. 2, Red, 99½ $1.00¾. No. 1, Northern Duluth, $1.24¼.

CORN—No. 2, 83½ @ 84.

OATS—Mixed, white, 64 @ 75.

BUTTER—Western firsts 21½ @ 22c. State Dairy, 20 @ 21c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, 12 @ 13.

MILK—Per quart, 2½c.

EGGS—State and nearby fancy, 25 @ 26c.; do., good to choice, 22 @ 24c.; western firsts, 20 @ 21c.

SHEEP—Per 100 lbs., $3.00 @ $4.50.

BEEVES—City Dressed, 8 @ 11½c.

CALVES—City Dressed, 9 @ 13c.

HOGS—Live per 100 lbs., $6.75 @ $7.25.

HAY—Prime per 100 lbs., 85c.

STRAW—Long rye, per 100 lbs., 60 70c.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring Chickens per lb., 16c.; Turkeys per lb., 11c.; Ducks per lb., 11 @ 12c.; Fowls, per lb., 13c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Turkeys per lb., 12 @ 17c.; Fowls per lb., 11 @ 14½c.; Chickens, Phila., per lb., $2.75 @ $3.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, per bbl., $2.50 @ 2.75.

ONIONS—Jersey, per basket, 75 @ $1.25.

NEW KID GLOVES.

Marks That Tell Good Quality—How to Put Them on—Fine Grained Wear Best.

Brown will be the chosen favorite shade for gloves—brown in many tines of golden, red and tobacco.

Glace and suede will find equal favor, the first skin being of a somewhat more substantial quality than formerly, although it will be quite as soft and pliable as of yore.

In the cheaper grades of gloves one rarely buys a pair made of genuine kid, as the real skin is too expensive to be employed in manufacturing any save the better kinds.

The best kid for suede gloves comes from South America, while France furnishes the first grade quality for glace.

In manufacturing glace kid the hair or grain side of the leather is turned outward, while suede is made by turning the skin side outward. Both glace and suede gloves are made from the same kind of leather.

Mocha is the skin of the Arabian mocha, a small animal very much like a kid, but very little real mocha leather is used and most of that sold is of domestic manufacture and is made from lambskin. Most of the chamois gloves are lambskin tanned to imitate real chamois.

The new gloves will show a clasp that has been designed to prevent tearing holes in the kidskin.

It fastens on the same principle as the "snap" with which we are familiar, but the top of the clasp is the kid of the glove, which has been pushed over the flat top of the button and held in place by a metal ring. To outward appearances the clasp is the same as those which we are at present wearing, except that it shows a kid surface instead of the entire metal surface and is much lighter in weight.

Great variety in color is shown in samples, for the edict has gone forth that gloves must match one's gown. For a long time black and white were almost the only popular shades, but they will have to give way now to other hues, although there is always a steady demand for gloves in these colors.

Automobile gloves are shown in buttonless short mousquetaire, with gauntlet effect. These gloves are used also for riding and driving.

Some of the new shades for wear are gun metal, sage green, Havana brown, oxblood and Russian blue. New and pretty shades in tans and modes are also to be had. The gun metal glove is a real novelty. It is shown in glace kid stitched with white and with three pearl clasps.

It is difficult to tell the purchaser by what means the wearing quality of a glove may be determined. Experts who have been in the glove business for years are able to classify a glove as soon as they have touched it, but there is no given rule by which the would-be glove buyer may be guided. In examining a glove be sure that the skin is soft, pliable and of an elastic quality. Avoid buying kid which, when stretched, has a porous, wide grained appearance. This applies to both glace and suede.

The proper adjustment of gloves for the first time is necessary to their future fit and will greatly aid in causing them to retain their shapeliness.

Begin by drawing on the four fingers by rubbing gently until they are entirely without creases and the seams run down in straight lines. Then slip the fingers of the other hand beneath the glove at the little finger and draw down the kid firmly to take out creases which remain at the base of the little finger.

When the four fingers are encased slip the thumb in carefully and then see that the stitching on the back of the glove is properly placed. Smooth out once more and clasp after having stretched both clasp sides gently so that they will fasten in the exact center of the wrist.

To Clean Gloves.

Naphtha and gasoline are handled by the average woman either carelessly (and then things happen,) or with such extreme dread and fear of friction that results are anything but satisfactory.

But somebody, (perhaps a mere man, who, after all, is responsible for most feminine labor-saving devices, or one of the women who are afraid) has come along with a new invention that is so ridiculously simple that it ought to have been discovered long ago.

And that is—a piece of rubber treated in some mysterious way so that soil and stains may be erased exactly as an artist rubs a bad line out of his crude pencil sketch. No heavy rubbing is necessary, nothing that will rub up the smooth surface of the kid, and the work is done with the glove buttoned on your hand, so that there's no pulling out of shape.

To Keep Cheese.

Edam cheese is best kept in a cool, dry shelf. If one has a buffet in the kitchen it will keep fresh for some time if placed thereon. Cheese dishes with glass or porcelain tops are apt to cause Edam cheese to sweat.

Roquefort cheese may be kept out of the window or in a cold closet in a jar, but should first be wrapped in paper tinfoil.

Camembert, gorgonzola and Brie should be treated in the same way, but must be brought in some time before they are to be used, as the cold air will make them too dry to serve immediately.

American cheese should be wrapped in several thicknesses of paper and kept on the lower shelf in the refrigerator in the fresh-air food chest.

Do You Think For Yourself?

Or, do you open your mouth like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you?

If you are an intelligent thinking woman, in need of relief from weakness, nervousness, pain and suffering, then it means much to you that there is one tried and true honest medicine of KNOWN COMPOSITION, sold by druggists for the cure of woman's ills.

The makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible indorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to print, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, in *plain English*, on every bottle-wrapper.

The formula of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will bear the most critical examination of medical experts, for it contains no alcohol, narcotics, harmful, or habit-forming drugs, and no agent enters into it that is not highly recommended by the most advanced and leading medical teachers and authorities of their several schools of practice. These authorities recommend the ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of exactly the same ailments for which this world-famed medicine is advised.

No other medicine for woman's ills has any such professional endorsement as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received, in the unqualified recommendation of each of its several ingredients by scores of leading medical men of all the schools of practice. Is such an endorsement not worthy of your consideration?

A booklet of ingredients, with numerous authorative profesional endorsements by the leading medical authorities of this country, will be mailed *free* to any one sending name and address with request for same. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE DIVINING ROD.

No Mysterious Virtues hidden in the Dowser's Wand.

In experimenting with a divining rod as used for discovering underground supplies of water one of the geologists of the United States Geological Survey found that at points it turned downward independently of his will, but more complete tests showed that the downward turning resulted from slight and—until watched for—unconscious changes in the inclination of his body, the effects of which were communicated through the arms and wrist to the rod. No movement of the rod from causes outside the body could be detected, and it soon became obvious that the view held by other men of science is correct—that the operation of the "divining rod" is generally due to unconscious movements of the body or of the muscles of the hand. The experiments made show that these movements happen most frequently at places where the operator's experience has led him to believe that water may be found.

The uselessness of the divining rod is indicated by the facts that the rod may be worked at will by the operator, that he fails to detect strong currents of water running in tunnels and other channels that afford no surface indications of water, and that his locations in limestone regions where water flows in well defined channels are rarely more sucessful than those dependent on mere guesses. In fact its operators are successful only in regions in which ground water occurs in a definite sheet in porous material, or in more or less clayey deposits, such as the pebbly clay or till, in which, although a few failures occur, wells would get water anywhere.

Ground water occurs under certain definite conditions, and as in humid regions, a stream may be predicted wherever a valley is known, so one familiar with rocks and ground water conditions may predict places where ground water can be found. No appliance either electrical or mechanical, has yet been successfully used for detecting water in places where plain common sense or good guessing would not have shown its presence just as well. The only advantage of employing a "water witch," as the operator of the divining rod is sometimes called, is that skilled services are obtained, most men so employed being keener and better observers of the occurrence and movements of ground water than the average person. Scientific American.

DEW DROPS

Some men are willing to remain away from work if only told they look ill.

A man shows the white feather as soon as his wife talks about finding some old letters in his desk.

Men often grumble about things just to show they know how far to allow others to go with them.

Meaning of "Not at Home."

Our sex has evolved a beautiful philosophy of mendacity. It proves that the conventional fabrication "Not at home" is really not a lie at all. A lie, according to this theory, is a misstatement of facts, calculated to deceive and deceiving. But when a caller is told that Mrs. So-and-so is "not at home" she is not expected to believe it, and does not. It is only a polite form of declination to be seen, saving the feelings of both caller and hostess.

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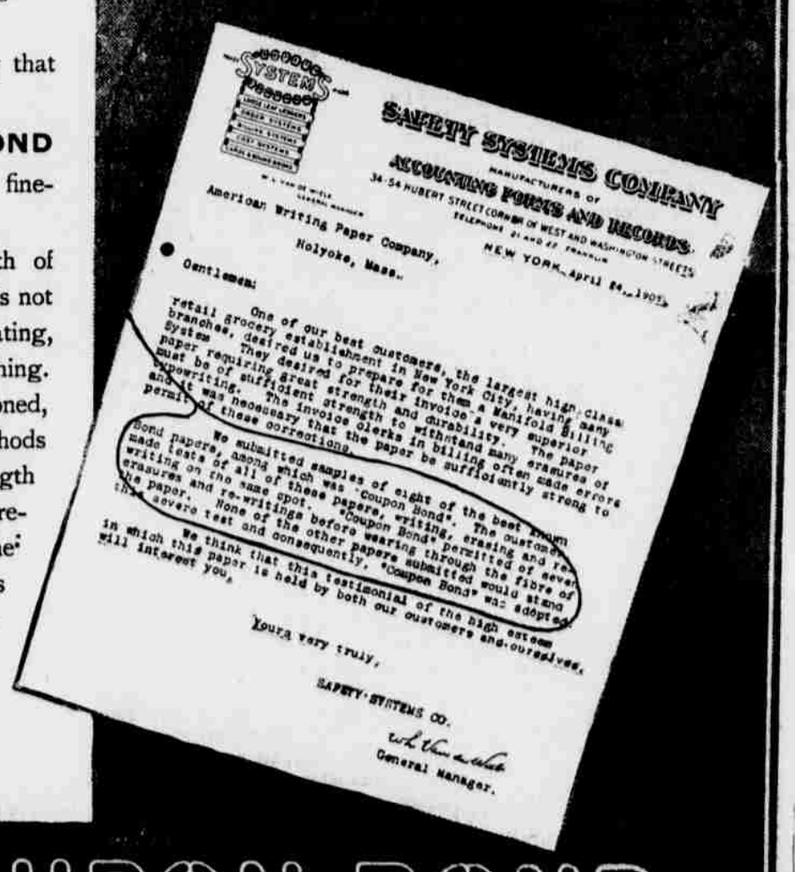

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1908.

How State Fights Typhoid Fever.

Commissioner Dixon and His Assistants Prepare Plan of Battle and Follow Up Lines of Attack With True Military Precision.

When the State Department of Health is obliged to go to the aid of a city or borough to help the local authorities stamp out a typhoid fever epidemic the plan of battle is as carefully mapped out and the various lines of attack as certainly followed up as the most successfully conducted military operation.

Such a fight is now being conducted in conjunction with the local health authorities to wipe out the epidemic of typhoid fever at Hastings, in Cambria county.

CENSUS FIRST STEP.

When the county medical inspector of the State Department of Health takes hold of a typhoid epidemic with the local health authorities a census is at once taken of the existing cases to learn what possible medium of infection has been common to all or the majority of existing cases of typhoid.

That is, are the victims using the same milk or ice supply; have they been getting shell fish or oysters from the same source and, more particularly, is there a common water supply? In the meantime strict precautionary measures have been taken to shut off all possible avenues of infection.

"Boil all water and milk" is insisted upon from the first.

If the census of cases points to an infected milk supply, it is quite possible that upon the dairy farm from which the milk is served to these patients will be found a case of typhoid fever.

If so, this particular supply is at once stopped and the health authorities do not permit the milk to be marketed until the recovery of the case and thorough disinfection, or unless the milk is handled entirely by persons not living on the premises. If there is any suspicion of the dairy farm water supply, prior to examination the use of such water is not permitted in conducting the dairy.

SEARCH WATER SUPPLY.

A study of the cases may convince the health authorities that the epidemic is the result of a polluted water supply and a rigid search will probably locate a typhoid fever case somewhere on the watershed. If so, the premises are thoroughly disinfected and all existing nuisances abated.

Should the municipality have a storage supply the reservoir is treated with copper sulphate for the purpose of destroying or inhibiting the course of bacteria without being harmful to human economy. Where possible, the discharge pipe from such reservoir is elevated so that the discharge of water containing sediment that may be laden with the specific organism of typhoid fever is avoided.

A system of flushing the mains is instituted—the precaution being observed to thoroughly open and flush household taps and any dead ends that may exist in the system. Where a municipality has no system of sewerage the department urges a systematic disinfection of all vaults with lime. This is done with a double object—first to prevent the further spread of the disease through the medium of flies and also to prevent pollution of surface wells which occasionally follows and prolongs an epidemic, as was the case at Plymouth in 1885.

MUST SAFEGUARD MILK.

In fighting an epidemic of typhoid fever or in fact all other communicable diseases it is most important to safeguard the purity of the milk supply. The State Department of Health during the existence of such an epidemic requires the abolition of milk bottles which are a source of so much danger during epidemics of typhoid and other communicable diseases.

Each householder is required to furnish his own container and into this the milkman is directed to pour the milk without handling or allowing his own can or other vessel to come in contact with that of the householders. The indestructible milk ticket is also tabooed and milkmen are required to adopt the coupon ticket that can be used but once and destroyed.

Warning notices are placed on all premises within which there are cases of typhoid fever. This is useful to the nursing corps which is frequently made up strangers and is an aid in carrying out milk regulations. Such warning placards also prevent many people from entering the premises who might be of annoyance to patients and who might carelessly contract the disease themselves.

EMPLOY CORPS OF NURSES.

The employment of a corps of visiting nurses is one of the most efficient weapons in combating an epidemic of typhoid fever. These nurses as they go from one house to another give practical demonstrations of the technique of disinfection. They instruct the members of the household in the precautionary measures that are necessary in order to escape contracting the disease. Such precautionary measures are particularly important in the prevention of secondary cases. The condition of the patient is under the constant observation of the trained eye of the nurse and emergencies are promptly reported to the attending physician.

The physicians of a town are usually taxed almost beyond the power of human endurance at such a time and the service which a well equipped and properly managed corps of nurses can give in fighting the spread of the disease cannot be overestimated.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Lippincott's for August an Ideal Summer Number.

The August *Lippincott's* affords a good example of what can be done in the way of providing ideal hot-weather entertainment—though the magazine could hardly fail to be interesting were the mercury flirting with the zero mark. No cleverer or more diverting story has appeared this year than the complete novel, "The Road to Gretna Green," by Dorothea Deakin. The title suggests the plot, which has to do with an elopment—two elopments, in fact. The heroine is Alexandra, the youngest daughter of Lord Malinder. She and the Duke of Lavendale are in love with each other and secretly engaged, only to be parted by Alexandra's elder sister, who calmly appropriates the Duke for herself. The younger girl goes to the village of Malinder with a Miss Green as chaperon, and there lives incognita. Miss Green suggests that it may take her mind off her own troubles if she will try to help others, and in pursuance of this idea the girl mixes herself up in other people's affairs—and especially love affairs—with an abandon which brings to mind an old adage ending up with "where angels fear to tread." All sorts of delightful complications ensue, and in the end Alexandra is a happier and a wiser girl. The story is pure comedy all through, and reminds one forcibly of the late Frank R. Stockton's work.

Among the shorter stories are Kate Jordan's "The Quarrel," a charming love tale; Inez G. Thompson's "The Apple," which narrates how a young husband's love first grew cold, then was fanned into a stronger flame; Karl von Kraft's "The Destiny of Rip," the account of a dog who refused to be given away or otherwise disposed of; and E. Mirrielees' "A Sister to Jimmy," a touching story of the San Francisco earthquake. "Zelphine's Wedding Journey," by Annie Holingsworth Wharton, is a charming paper describing a young couple's visit to Haworth, the home of the famous Bronte family. "Bullheads," by Edwin L. Sabin, is an amusing sketch which will awaken tender memories in many a hard-headed business man's breast.

There are also some excellent special articles, including one by Dr. J. Madison Taylor, on what might be done to help the "Half-disabled Folk"; "Remediable Nuisances," by Rene Bache; and "A Plea for the Soil in Literature," by Sarah D. Upham. A number of charming poems and the humorous section, "Walnuts and Wine," complete the number. As a magazine, the August *Lippincott's* leaves little to be desired.

Mrs. J. E. Roys and daughter, of Bloomsburg, are visiting Mrs. Roys' parents, Mr. and Mrs. George White, here this week. Mr. Roys came up with them, but is camping ane fishing near Scottsville, this county.—Tunkhannock *Democrat.*

Laws for Autoists.

Automobile owners and the public at large may be interested in knowing the several provisions of the state automobile law, which was approved April 19, 1905.

NECESSITY OF LICENSE.

The first requirement of the law is that no motor-vehicle can be operated within the state of Pennsylvania, city, borough, county or township, unless the operator thereof has secured a license from the state highway department. This applies to all forms of motor-vehicles, including the so-called motorcycles. An especially important feature of the law lies in the fact that the operator, not the vehicle, is licensed.

Every license expires on December 31 of the year in which it was issued and application for a new license must be made on blank furnished for the purpose by the state highway department. The license fee of $3 has to accompany the application.

NOT TRANSFERABLE.

A license issued to one person cannot be used by another person. If more than one person desires to operate the same motor-vehicle, each such person must obtain a license. The license is not effective until the two license number tags furnished by the state highway department have been posted upon the front and back of the vehicle The license must be carried by the operator when driving the motor-vehicle and must be exhibited when required by any constable or police officer.

All tags bearing license numbers except the two furnished by the state highway department, must be removed from all motor-vehicles while they are being operated in Pennsylvania and not more than one state license number may be carried upon a motor-vehicle at one time.

LIGHTS AND BRAKES.

The rear license tag must be illuminated one hour after sunset, so that the number will be plainly distinguished and at least one fixed white light must be carried, visible in the direction the machine is proceeding. One red light must be carried, visible in the reverse direction.

Every motor-vehicle must be provided with good brakes and with bell, horn or other signal device that is to be sounded in approaching road or street corners. The operator of any motor-vehicle must stop when signalled to do so by the driver of any horse or other animal.

SPEED LIMITS.

Perhaps the question of greatest public concern is that of speed limits. In cities or boroughs the speed must not exceed a mile in six minutes; outside of cities or boroughs a mile in three minutes, while townships of the first class may fix the limit at a mile in six minutes, signs announcing this and the penalty for violation to be posted at each half mile point along the road. Constables and police officers may make arrests for violations of any provisions of the act without warrant.

QUESTION OF FINES.

Conviction subjects the offender to a fine of not less than $10, nor more than $25 or not more than ten days imprisonment for failure to pay. The fine on second conviction is not to be less than $25 nor more than $100, or not more than thirty days imprisonment in case of failure to pay. In case of a second conviction, the state highway department revokes the license of the one convicted for a period of six months.

WHERE FINES GO.

The fines are to be paid to the city, borough or township wherein the offense was committed, to be expended for the benefit of the public roads or streets.

A careful reading of these numerous provisions of the law, given above in brief, shows that the public is safe-guarded about as thoroughly as possible, provided the automobile operators are familiar with the law and observe it.

Suit Case Stolen.

While on his way home from Virginia last Saturday, O. D. McHenry of Stillwater had his suit case stolen at the Northumberland station. He went to a nearby hotel for a luncheon, and during his absence a strange man walked off with it. The contents included some valuable papers for the return of which Mr. McHenry will pay a liberal reward.

Bought Ratti Real Estate.

The Bloomsburg Silk Mill has purchased all the real estate of the late Joseph Ratti, which included ten double dwelling houses on Sixth and West streets.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale on the premises of the within described property, in the Borough of Centralia, County and State aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1908

at 11 o'clock a. m. the following described real estate, to wit:

The surface of all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, laid out by the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company in Columbia County, in the State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the east side of Locust Avenue, thence along said Avenue south three degrees east (S 3° E) twenty-five (25) feet, thence north eighty-seven degrees east (N 87° E) one hundred and forty (140) feet to an alley, thence along said alley north three degrees west (N 3° W) twenty-five (25) feet; thence south eighty-seven degrees west (S 87° W) one hundred and forty (140) feet to the place of beginning and being the lot which is marked in the general plan of said town of Centralia with the Number Four (4) in Block Number One Hundred and Eighteen (118), and being the same premises which the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company by its Indenture made the 21st day of September A. D., 1865 and recorded at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, in Deed Book No. Seventy-Seven (77) at page two hundred and forty-seven (247) &c., granted and conveyed to Thomas Horan and the same which Thomas Horan by his Indenture dated the 27th of November A. D., 1872 and recorded at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, in Deed Book No. forty-four (44) page three hundred and sixty-nine (369) &c., granted and conveyed to Thomas Collins, and the same which Thomas Collins by last will and testament duly probated at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, devised to his widow, Mary E. Collins, on which is erected

A TWO STORY
FRAME DWELLING,

now used as a liquor license restaurant.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Michael J. McDonnell now to the use of The Ashland National Bank of Ashland, Pa., vs. Mary E. Collins, and to be sold as the property of Mary E. Collins.

CHAS. B. ENT, Sheriff.
E. J. Flynn, Attorney. 7-30-4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House at Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1908,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

All that certain messuage, piece, parcel and tract of land, situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner in the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Light Street and corner of land of J. J. Mussleman, thence in said road south forty-four degrees west two hundred and forty-one feet to a point in said road, thence south sixty degrees west two hundred and eighty-seven feet to a post in said road, thence south sixty-four degrees forty-five minutes west one hundred feet to a post in said road, thence south seventy-two degrees forty-five minutes west two hundred and forty-three feet to a post in said road, thence north eighty six degrees west two hundred feet to a post in said road, thence south eighty-seven degrees thirty minutes west one hundred feet to a post in said road, thence south seventy-one degrees fifteen minutes west three hundred and sixty-four feet to a post corner in said road, at a private road leading to Rosemont Cemetery Co., thence by said road and other lands of said Armstrong north sixty degrees and thirty minutes east one hundred and forty-eight and five-tenths feet to a stake, thence north fifty-four degrees thirty minutes east one hundred and eighteen and five-tenths feet to a stake, thence north thirty-two degrees ten minutes east seventy-four feet to a stake, thence north ten degrees forty minutes east one hundred and ninety-nine and five-tenths feet to a stake, thence north nine degrees five minutes east one hundred and eighty-one feet to a stake, thence north four degrees fifteen minutes east one hundred and thirty-eight feet to a stone corner and other land of said Armstrong, thence by same north eighty-five degrees east nine hundred and ninety-five and five-tenths feet to a corner and land of J. J. Mussleman, thence by the same south eleven degrees east two hundred and sixty-two and five-tenths feet to a post corner in the public road aforesaid, the place of beginning, containing

THIRTEEN 3-10 ACRES,

together with the right to use the private road leading to Rosemont Cemetery and the use of water from a spring located about ninety feet from the northwest corner of the tract of land herein conveyed. On which is erected a large

FLORIST'S PLANT, GREEN HOUSES

and necessary equipment for the florist and nursery business. This property is located within a quarter of a mile of the Town of Bloomsburg, and is well equipped with a modern, up-to-date Green House and Nursery Plant capable of immediate operation.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of David W. Armstrong now to the use of Louise H. Dillon and Alice Furman, Executrices of the last will and testament of J. L. Dillon, dec'd., vs. James T. Davis, John W. Davis and Steward E. Reynolds, co-partners under the firm name of Davis Brothers Company and the Davis Bros. Company, a corporation terre-tenant, and to be sold as the property of James T. Davis, John W. Davis and Steward E. Reynolds, co-partners under the firm name of Davis Brothers Company and the Davis Brothers Company, a corporation terre-tenant.

CHAS. B. ENT, Sheriff.
Fred Ikeler, Attorney. 7-30-4t

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